FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 175 *8 September 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Gromyko Holds Talks With Warnke in Moscow	AA	1	1/A6
Soviet-U.S. SALT Delegations Resume Talks	AA	1	1/A6
USSR Delegate Addresses Preparatory Disarmament Meeting	AA	1	1/A6
New UN Committee on Nonuse of Force Has Vital Task [PRAVDA]	AA	2	1/A7
U.S. Moves Rebuffed [Matyash]	AA	2	1/A7

GENERAL

Antiracism Conference Succeeds Despite West's Opposition [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 3 Sep]	A	1	1/A8
Interparliamentary Union Conference Discusses Mideast	A	3	1/A10
Soviet Delegate to Sea Law Conference Reports Progress [Matyash]	A	4	1/A11
Ukraine's UN Mission Representative in Geneva Replaced [PRAVDA UKRAINY 30 Aug]	A	4	1/A11

UNITED STATES

Motives, Methods of U.S. Foreign Economic Expansion [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 2 Sep]	B	1	1/A12
Renewed Plans for Neutron Bomb Contradict Peace Policy	B	4	1/B1
Public Disapproval of Cold War To Affect November Election [Petrusenko in IZVESTIYA 31 Aug]	B	5	1/B2

CHINA

Matveyev on PRC: USSR'S Defenses Ready for 'Surprises' [NEDELYA 31 Aug]	C	1	1/B3
PRC Conducting Bacteriological Warfare Research [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Sep]	C	3	1/B5
Serbin Condemns PRC Interference in Vietnam [PRAVDA 6 Sep]	C	4	1/B6
PRC Scored for 'Unprincipled' Attitude Toward Hong Kong [Kulik]	C	5	1/B7
PRC Interested in Buying UK Harrier Aircraft	C	6	1/B8

EAST EUROPE

CSSR Press Criticism of Leading Emigre Dissidents Cited [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 23 Aug]	D	1	1/B9
Lyashko, Sokolov Receive New Polish Consul General	D	2	1/B10
Grishin, Kapitonov Attend Bulgarian Envoy's Reception	D	2	1/B10

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Sakharov Criticizes 'Espionage Hysteria' in Bonn	E	1	1/B11
Callaghan Says No General Elections This Fall	E	1	1/B11
Callaghan Says UK Will Continue Present Economic Policy	E	2	1/B12
UK Violated Sanctions on Oil Deliveries to Rhodesia [Kulik]	E	2	1/B12
NATO Development of New Weapons System Scored	E	3	1/B13

NATO Hawks Harbor Plans for Internal Suppression [Nalin in IZVESTIYA 5 Sep]	E	4	1/B14
EEC Juridical Zone Violates Masses' Democratic Rights [PRAVDA]	E	6	1/C2
New Danish Coalition Generates 'Alarm' Among Workers [Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 1 Sep]	E	7	1/C3
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
Soviet Media Continue Assessment of Camp David Talks	F	1	1/C4
Bovin in IZVESTIYA [6 Sep]	F	1	1/C4
7 Sep TASS Commentary	F	2	1/C5
Kuznetsov Sees 'Collusion'	F	4	1/C7
No Conciliation Possible	F	5	1/C8
Iranian Government Declares State of Emergency	F	5	1/C8
'Hyprocrisy' Evident During Hua's Trip to Iran [Lebedeva]	F	6	1/C9
Leftist Leader Disagrees With As-Sadat on Separate Talks	F	7	1/C10
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Praises USSR-Moroccan Relations	F	7	1/C10
Soviet Papers Mark Anniversary of Libyan Revolution	F	8	1/C11
IZVESTIYA Commentary	F	8	1/C11
NOVOYE VREMYA Article	F	9	1/C12
SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Article [Krasin 1 Sep]	F	9	1/C12
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN			
Greek Foreign Minister Leaves Moscow for Lenningrad	G	1	1/C14
Gromyko Describes Talks	G	1	1/C14
Lively Interest in Greece	G	1	1/C14
Violence in Turkey 'Instigated by U.S. Imperialism' [Suyetina]	G	2	1/D1
Mayor of Izmir Lauds Turkish-Soviet Ties [Markshev]	G	3	1/D2
Joint Communique of Soviet, Turkish Peace Committees	G	3	1/D2
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
Smith Statement Confirms Falsity of 'Internal Settlement'	H	1	1/D3
West Disappointed by Conclusions of Lusaka Conference [Pilyatskin in IZVESTIYA 5 Sep]	H	1	1/D3
Zambia Expecting 'New Armed Provocation' From Rhodesia	H	2	1/D4
Botswana Repels Rhodesian 'Armed Provocation'	H	2	1/D4
'Serious Difficulties' in PRC-Backed Tanzam Railroad [Kulik]	H	2	1/D4
African Suburb of Cape Town Ruthlessly Destroyed	H	3	1/D5
Klychev-Led Delegation Returns From Kenyatta Funeral [IZVESTIYA 5 Sep]	H	4	1/D6
Nigerian Navy Chief of Staff Arrives on Official Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Sep]	H	4	1/D6
Kuznetsov To Head Delegation at Ethiopian Celebration	H	4	1/D6
SOUTHEAST ASIA			
Radio Moscow Comments on ASEAN, Asian Security Concept [Kalayev]	K	1	1/D7
TASS Scores U.S. Economic Military Presence in Philippines	K	3	1/D9
Malaysian Trade Delegation Completes Visit to USSR [IZVESTIYA 5 Sep]	K	3	1/D9
INDOCHINA			
Vietnamese Trade Union Leader Interviewed in Moscow [TRUD 2 Sep]	L	1	1/D10
Ustinov Cables Congratulations to SRV Defense Minister [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Sep]	L	3	1/D12

NORTHEAST ASIA

USSR Academy of Sciences Official on Japan-PRC Treaty M 1 1/D13
MPRP Politburo Approval of Tsedenbal Crimea Talks Noted M 3 1/E1
[PRAVDA 4 Sep]
Lazar, Tsedenbal Attack PRC at Ulaanbaatar Dinner [PRAVDA 6 Sep] M 4 1/E2
DPRK 30th Anniversary Celebration Noted M 4 2/E2
Korea-Soviet Friendship Delegation Arrives in Moscow M 5 1/E3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Venezuela Urges OAS To Discuss Nicaragua Situation N 1 1/E4
Nicaraguan Strike Continues; Call for 'Armed Uprising' N 1 1/E4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Georgian Dissident Rtskhiladze Sentenced to 2 Years Exile R 1 1/E5
Briefs: Znaniye Society Presidium Session; Higher Party R 1 1/E5
School in Kiev

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Oil and Gas Industry Workers Day Meeting in Moscow S 1 1/E6
[IZVESTIYA 3 Sep]
Briefs: Popularization of Shchekino Method; New Georgian S 1 1/E6
Tanker

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 7 Sep T 1 1/E7
CSA Reports on Cutting of Grasses, Hay Procurement T 1 1/E7
Astakhov Reports on Winter Sowing, Harvest T 2 1/E8

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soviet 'International' Cosmonaut Training Center Hailed U 1 1/E9
[Beregovoy in PRAVDA 4 Sep]
'Force 5' Earthquake in Ashkhabad Causes No Damage U 1 1/E9

Item 85-E-8 Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-175

FBIS-SOV-78-175
Friday
8 September 1978
Vol III No 175

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

660

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH WARNKE IN MOSCOW

LD071134Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today Paul Warnke, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who has arrived here under an earlier agreement.

They discussed questions relating to the preparation of a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

SOVIET-U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS RESUME TALKS

LD071406Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 7, TASS--The Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were resumed today with a meeting of representatives of the Soviet and the U.S. delegations after a working recession.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES PREPARATORY DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD012106Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 1, TASS--A preparatory meeting is in session in the Palace of Nations here for the U.N. conference to ban or restrict the use of specific types of conventional weapons, which can be considered excessively cruel or having selective action. In keeping with the recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly, the conference is to be held in 1979.

At the recent special session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet Union put forward proposals on practical ways and measures for ending the arms race, Soviet representative Viktor Likhachev told the meeting. There is no such type of weapons that the Soviet Union would not be ready to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis in keeping with an agreement with other states, of course, with the observance of the principle of undiminished security of the sides. This provision, he said, concerns, of course, the conventional weapons, including those of its types, which can be considered excessively cruel and having a selective effect. The Soviet Union believes that the most appropriate forum for a quest of ways towards banning such weapons is the Disarmament Committee. At the same time, a useful role can also be played by the forthcoming conference.

Since the end of the Second World War, i.e. since 1945, to 1976, there were 119 wars of a local character in 69 countries of the world. Spendings of purchases of arms ran into a huge sum, and averaged 1,500 dollars per capita of population of the world.

These figures were cited by Mexican delegate Gonzales Calves, who opened the general debate at the meeting. He stressed that Mexico comes out for an international regulation of the sale of conventional arms. He also believes that an attack against a country, which limited its arms, shall be regarded by the world community as an act of aggression and shall automatically involve the convocation of the U.N. Security Council to discuss the issue.

NEW UN COMMITTEE ON NONUSE OF FORCE HAS VITAL TASK

LD040752Y Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--The people of goodwill all over the world would like the work of the special committee for enhancing the effectiveness of the principles of non-use of force in international relations [to] be crowned with success, be a contribution to the deepening of the process of international detente, writes PRAVDA, commenting on the setting up of this new U.N. body. The committee has been set up us a result of the debate at the U.N. General Assembly on the Soviet proposal to conclude a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

The representatives of 35 states in the committee, the newspaper notes, are to resolve a big and important task--that of urging all states to start without delay talks to conclude a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

The main fundamental, objective of the United Nations organization is to deliver mankind from the calamities of a new world war. The best way towards this noble aim is through curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field. But the drawing up and implementation of such measures is no simple matter. They are fiercely opposed by the war-industry monopolies and cold warriors in the political circles of the United States and the other NATO countries, the newspaper notes.

The more important under these conditions it is to work for strengthening political and international guarantees for the security of states. A big step in this field could be, in particular, the commitment of states to resolve disputes peacefully, to abide strictly by the principle of renunciation of the use of force or threat of force in international relations, the newspaper stresses.

The principle of non-use of force or threat of force has already been sealed in a number of international documents, including the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation signed in Helsinki. Vigorous promotion by the United Nations of this principle in all practices of international relations would be of great significance, says the commentary.

U.S. Moves Rebuffed

LD061028Y Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The Soviet Union's proposal on conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations has found a broad favourable response of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states. In the course of the discussion, which is under way at the special committee, on increasing the effectiveness of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations, speakers emphasized that conclusion of the treaty on the non-use of force is an objective which brooks no delay.

U.S. representative Robert Rosenstock meanwhile tried to sow doubts as to the expediency of concluding the treaty and asserted that the Soviet proposal allegedly leads to a revision of the basic provisions of the U.N. Charter, but the attempts to block the Soviet initiative have been turned down by the majority of the U.N. members, who come out for eradication of wars and aggression, for a cardinal recovery of the international situation and materialisation of relaxation of tension on the basis of observance of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations.

ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE SUCCEEDS DESPITE WEST'S OPPOSITION

LD0610537Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev article: "To Sweep Racism From the Face of the Earth"]

[Text] Racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind, a source of its misfortunes, a danger to the cause of peace and a serious violation of basic human rights. This is the definition of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid given by the World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which ended in Geneva a few days ago.

The conference was convened by decision of the UN General Assembly and was keyed to the end of the first half of the decade of action to combat racism and racial discrimination, which began 10 December 1973. The scale of the conference can be judged by the fact that 123 states were represented, and there were a large number of observers from various UN bodies, specialized establishments and intergovernmental, as well as nongovernmental, international organizations. The 2 weeks of the conference's work graphically demonstrated the strengthening and broadening of the front of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, despite opposition from imperialist patrons of racist regimes.

Attempts to wreck or undermine the conference were made even before it opened. These must include, primarily, the refusal of the United States and Israel to participate at all. The official reason for this step was in the U.S. ruling circles' disagreement with the description of Zionism as a form of racism by the UN General Assembly, as well as the charges that the U.S. administration pursues a racist internal policy.

The refusal to participate in the conference can only be regarded as fear of a new exposure of the United States' racist policy and of its patronage of racist regimes both in southern Africa and in other parts of the world. The U.S. ruling circles have insufficient arguments to justify actually supporting the racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, as well as the aggressiveness of Zionism. At the same time, the United States decided to use its refusal to participate in the conference--a refusal brought about by the weakness of its position on questions of racism and racial discrimination--if not to wreck, then at any rate, to undermine the conference by influencing the positions of some of its participants.

The U.S. ruling circles perceived the conference's possible exposure of their speculation in human rights as a considerable danger to their policy of exacerbating the international situation. The conference correctly described racism and racial discrimination as a serious violation of basic human rights. It is no accident that the U.S. ruling circles stress the rights of individuals. This enables them to speculate on the fact that individual representatives of another race, by virtue of their political situation or--more importantly--by virtue of their material situation, join the U.S. ruling circles and thus acquire "equal rights" with representatives of the ruling nation. It also enables the U.S. ruling circles to raise a ballyhoo over individual renegades (dissidents), substituting them for entire peoples betrayed by them. At the same time the United States pursues a policy of racial discrimination toward entire peoples and national groups in its own country. However, it must be clear to everyone that there can be no talk of human rights if the rights of the national community to which a given individual belongs are being trampled. This is precisely why the United States feared open discussion at the conference, since its exposure of racism would be a new exposure of the spuriousness of the U.S. campaign for human rights.

It is to the credit of the Geneva Conference that it not only pilloried racism once again, but also determined the reasons for its long existence despite the apparent contraindications of the second half of the 20th century--the age of the people's liberation from the fetters of colonialism. Racism would have been eliminated long ago but for the support of imperialism and its monopolies.

As already stated, the United States refused to participate in the conference. This was the first echelon of the defense of racism. Representatives of states allied with the United States and united by the common NATO platform were the second echelon. The West European "Nine" headed by the FRG's representative, served led the attack. The tactics of the bloc were highly unattractive. Verbally the representatives of this bloc support the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, but only verbally. When the discussion turned to economic and other boycotts of racist regimes, there were all sorts of references to the fact that governments are not responsible for the actions of monopolies acting in cooperation with racist regimes, that their constitutions do not provide for control of the monopolies' activities, and so forth.. The matter went so far that, when documents to be adopted by the conference were being discussed in committees, including the demand for an end of monopoly support for racist regimes, representatives of the "Nine" walked out, followed by the representatives of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. However, the conference overwhelmingly adopted all the points providing for economic and other (particularly oil) boycotts of racist regimes. So, the second echelon of defenders of racism were defeated in Geneva.

Another defeat for the defenders of racism was the conference's declaration noting the Zionist nature of the state of Israel and its racist policy toward Arabs and the demand for the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Despite the attempts of the United States and its ideological allies to distinguish between the racist regimes of southern Africa and the Zionist regime in Israel, the majority of speakers at the conference, as well as the declaration and the action program that it adopted, exposed the expanding and strengthening military and economic alliance between the Republic of South Africa and Israel. The idea was expressed at the conference that the national liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are inseparable from the national liberation movement of the Palestinian people. They must Coordinate their actions against the racist Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis.

The defenders and patrons of racism failed to concentrate the conference's attention exclusively on the situation in southern Africa. The conference urged the people to fight racism in all its manifestations and against racial discrimination wherever it exists, perfectly well aware that racism is a crime against all humanity and represents a permanent danger of new complications and military conflicts not only in individual regions, but also throughout the world.

We stated at the beginning the conference's description of such sinister and shameful phenomena as racism and racial discrimination. The declaration and the action program adopted in Geneva correspond with the assessment of racism made by the conference. Above all, the conference urged all states to fulfill the sanctions against racist regimes established by the United Nations. It called for comprehensive isolation of racist regimes wherever they exist. In addition to supporting the national liberation movements in the south of the African Continent, the conference considers it necessary to support Africa's "frontline" states being subjected to armed interference by racist states, as well as all victims of racism. Despite the attempts of imperialist forces, the declaration devotes great attention to condemning Israel's racist policy, particularly toward the Palestinian people, and demands an end to racial discrimination against Arabs in Israeli-occupied lands.

Specific measures to combat racism and racial discrimination are included in the action program adopted by the conference. They are outlined in accordance with the tasks of the decade of action to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The conference requested that the UN Security Council urgently consider the introduction of comprehensive and obligatory sanctions against the apartheid regime of South Africa and the racist regimes of Rhodesia and Namibia.

The conference recommended that the UN General Assembly convene a world conference at the end of the decade to sum up the work done and, if necessary, to formulate new measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

It should be pointed out that the overall mood at the conference was so fundamentally antiracist that the defenders and patrons of racist regimes found themselves isolated. Their new-found allies--the PRC's representatives, whose speeches revealed a total lack of any serious reasoning and fear of exposure in the eyes of the delegations from developing countries--also wound up in isolation.

The position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which uncompromisingly demanded the speediest elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, played a great positive role at the conference.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MIDEAST

LD072012Y Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, September 7, TASS--The 65th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, attended by representatives of more than 70 states, is under way here. A discussion of the Middle East problem was held at the plenary meeting. Many delegates expressed concern and anxiety over the complicated situation persisting in that area of the world. They called for a just settlement of the conflict and denounced Tel Aviv's aggressive course.

The Middle East problem remains outstanding because of Israel's invariable aggressive stand, said Syria's representative Mohsen Bilal. Tel Aviv, he said, continues the provocative policy of establishing its settlements on foreign lands and is against participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the negotiations.

It is in the interests of international security to make Israel withdraw from the occupied Arab lands, said Alekos Michaelides, chairman of the House of Representatives of Cyprus.

Separate Egyptian-Israeli organizations, which are conducted to the detriment of the national rights of other peoples, are anti-democratic and cannot eliminate the causes of the conflict, said Johannes Herda, deputy of the GDR's People's Chamber. They are directed against unity of Arab states, he said. Resumption of the Geneva peace conference is the only way that can take settlement of the Middle East conflict from the impasse, he stressed.

Peace and justice in the Middle East are possible only through collective efforts of all interested sides, and, certainly, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which represents the Arab people of Palestine, said Sergey Lapin, deputy of the Supreme Soviet, chairman of the USSR State Television and Radio-Broadcasting Committee.

There is the appropriate international mechanism that can ensure real, but not imaginary, settlement--the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East. But this mechanism has been paralysed by the forces which encourage the aggressor, said the Soviet parliamentarian.

The separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and any versions of such negotiations, he said, even more complicate the situation in the Middle East. They are aimed at retaining the split in the Arab world, he said. The policy of separate deals supplemented by military contingents, is not bringing peace nearer but makes it more remote. Weakening the positions of Arab countries, such a policy encourages Israel's leaders to advance tougher demands, to continue the aggressive course.

The Soviet Union adheres to its principled invariable line in Middle Eastern affairs. We are ready to participate in the future in a search for a comprehensive and a cardinal Middle East settlement on the basis of collective efforts of all interested sides, including representatives of the Palestinian people, said Sergey Lapin.

SOVIET DELEGATE TO SEA LAW CONFERENCE REPORTS PROGRESS

LD0809l0Y Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The seventh session of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is held at the United Nations headquarters. Complex work to overcome differences on a number of outstanding problems of the future unified convention on the law of the sea is held at meetings of the main committees and in the working groups of the conference.

Delegates show particular attention to such problems as the international regime of using mineral resources of deep-lying sea bed, the limits of external frontiers of the continental shelf, the procedure of settling disputes among states in connection with delimitation of sea expanses and some other problems.

And though certain extremist and imperialist circles continue attempts to complicate the work of the conference, the overwhelming majority of the delegations are aware of the need of good will and compromise in looking for solutions.

The head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Semen Kozyrev, told a TASS correspondent that the conference has already worked out a preliminary unofficial draft convention. But a number of provisions in the draft do not meet the interests and possibilities of all states. It is precisely on the wish and ability of all participants in the conference to balance mutual concessions that further progress at the talks depends. This progress, Semen Kozyrev said, would open the road to preparing an official draft convention whose adoption would create unified norms of rational economic activity of the man in the world ocean in accordance with international law, would help avoid conflicts at sea and would thus promote the consolidation of international peace and security.

UKRAINE'S UN MISSION REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA REPLACED

AU0551538Y Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Viktor Gavrilovich Batyuk as Ukrainian SSR permanent representative to the United Nations Mission and other international organizations in Geneva. The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Filimonovich Grishchenko of the duties of Ukrainian SSR permanent representative to the United Nations Mission and other international organizations in Geneva because of his transfer to another job.

MOTIVES, METHODS OF U.S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC EXPANSION

LD071545Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Matveyev article: "U.S. Economic Expansion: The Old and the New"]

[Text] A large photograph in the New York TIMES: bars of some sort of material arranged in neat piles over an enormous area--as far as the eye can see. Against the background of this gigantic stockpile human figures look tiny. This is one of the 117 strategic raw material stockpiles created in the United States. In just one of these sites 35 types of raw material, worth $500 million, have accumulated.

The lion's share of this raw material is imported by the United States. Despite the presence of large deposits of various minerals in the U.S., the big shots of finance and the government prefer to acquire raw material from other countries. This makes it possible to maintain a stock of increasingly scarce materials in the United States itself. In the postwar period alone approximately as much raw material has been used as during man's entire previous history. The United States, whose population comprises 6 percent of the world population, consumes 40 percent of all energy and material in the capitalist world.

Much that is now creating tension in various parts of the world and leading to conflict situations is explained by expansionist trends in U.S. policy.

The Pursuit of Raw Material

In his work "Imperialism as the Supreme State of Capitalism," V.I. Lenin pointed out that "to the numerous 'old' motifs of colonial policy, financial capital has added the struggle for sources of raw materials, for the export of capital, for 'spheres of influence'--that is, spheres for advantageous deals, concessions and monopolist profits."

The collapse of the colonial empires and the creation of independent states in their place, the existence of the powerful socialist community and the aggravation of the overall crisis of capitalism--all this has restricted imperialism's freedom of action. But it still has considerable force to hold onto the positions it has seized in the economies of a number of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and can even extend these positions in individual cases.

According to figures cited in a recent report by the forum of major Western businessmen--the Club of Rome--the developing countries are losing $50-100 million a year from the unequal distribution of incomes from the export of natural resources and the unfair prices prevailing on the capitalist markets. The enormous losses of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America mean fabulous profits for the big shots of Western monopoly capital, especially the United States.

By the beginning of the seventies, the 7 largest international corporations controlled 61 percent of world oil production (not counting the socialist countries' production), while 10 companies controlled 70.9 percent of copper production, 6 companies controlled 82.8 percent of aluminum production and 4 monopolies 98 percent of nickel production. The majority of these raw material giants are U.S. companies. The United States has become the world's biggest importer of raw material. This is particularly obvious with respect to those types of raw material that are used for the arms race. Nowadays, the United States depends on imports to meet almost all its requirements for cobalt and manganese ore, about half its requirements for tungsten, 36 percent of its lead supplies and 15 percent of its titanium needs. [paragraph continues]

Raw materials now comprise over one-third of all U.S. imports. By the mid-seventies, direct U.S. private capital investments in foreign raw materials amounted to $37.1 billion, or 34.6 percent of all U.S. investments abroad. The largest investments are in oil extraction and processing in what Washington and Wall Street regard as the most "promising" regions, that is, where neocolonial business has the greatest influence.

Which regions are attracting Washington's particularly close attention in this connection? They include the Persian Gulf, where the largest oil deposits in the capitalist world are located. There is southerr Africa, primarily the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, where approximately 40 percent of all U.S. African capital investments are located. U.S. trade with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, for instance, increased 2.5 times during the first half of the seventies, and 300 large U.S. corporations have created branches and subsidairy companies there. South Africa has become the main source for 7 of 20 types of minerals, the U.S. consumption of which is more than half met by imports.

Economically, the Republic of South Africa accounts for 77 percent of world capitalist gold production, 87 percent of platinum production, 48 percent of chrome ore production, 32 percent of manganese production, 32 percent of antimony production, 36 percent of nickel production and so forth. The merciless exploitation of the indigenous population enables the monopolies to accumulate especially high profits.

From the mines and pits in whose depths the indigenous population labors under inhuman conditions, invisible but very firm threads lead to the offices of U.S. Government figures, where decisions are made affecting the destiny of millions of people, the destiny of peace.

In its 19 June issue FORTUNE magazine--the mouthpiece of U.S. big business--wrote about one of these decisions, of special significance for present U.S. strategy. It involves a confidential White House document--"Decision 18" [resheniye-18]. According to this document, FORTUNE notes, the U.S. President has, "for the first time, formally expanded the concept of the United States' vital interests to include the main oil-producing region, to which Israel also geographically belongs." This region is the Persian Gulf. The directive, issued by the White House some time ago, orders the Pentagon to establish special forces for possible military operations in the Persian Gulf and adjacent regions. The aim is to maintain U.S. monopolies' control--albeit not necessarily direct control--of the largest oil sources in the capitalist world.

Reports have appeared on the U.S. administration's intention to station U.S. troops on the West Bank of the Jordan and other occupied Arab territories. As can be seen, Washington is striving to obtain new bases of operations for its strategy, dictated primarily by the interests of neocolonialial business.

The biggest profit in U.S. business history was recorded in 1973 by Exxon Oil. That year alone it received dividends worth $2.5 billion! How are such profits extracted? Not just from U.S. sales by these wide-ranging predators of raw materials. Equally, if not more significant are these concerns' operations on the markets of other Western countries and Japan. Extracting raw materials at low cost in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the U.S. monopolies then sell it for great profits to their partners in NATO and Japan.

Who Is Pushing Whom?

Speaking at an international business conference in the middle of last year, W. Schaufele, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, urged the U.S. companies to involve themselves more energetically in the African countries' trade and economy. [paragraph continues]

Within the framework of U.S. state-monopoly capitalism, the government now believes it is necessary to urge large-scale capital toward more foreign expansion, although it is already being implemented at unprecedented rates.

Washington places increasing importance on measures to support and create regimes in the developing countries that will open their doors as wide as possible to foreign capital. Efforts are being made to create, under U.S. auspices, "regional groups" which are tributaries of NATO and other imperialist blocs.

The French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote that "the main instrument for implementing U.S. plans in northeast Africa is the axis that is being created between Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan. This subimperialist regional alliance is a component of U.S. intervention in Africa."

The Anglo-U.S. "settlement" plan in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is aimed at achieving, with the aid of an instrument of U.S. financial diktat like the World Bank, this country's inclusion in the structure of U.S. neocolonialist rule in southern Africa. Washington has composed a similar scenario for Namibia.

The Western press has long been reporting the NATO chiefs' intentions to secretly expand this bloc's sphere of action to the Atlantic coast of southern Africa, which would include the Republic of South Africa in this updated NATO strategy.

All these links in a single neocolonialist strategy, dictated primarily by the expansionist aspirations of U.S. imperialist circles.

Extracting enormous profits from their operations in the developing countries, the imperialist monopolies are sharing a comparatively small part of these profits with the bourgeoisie in these countries to create operations bases for their influence and diktat. That is why, along with the recent revolutionary-democratic advances in the countries of Asia and Africa, the axis of power has shifted in a different direction, in Egypt for instance, not to mention the dominance of feudal-reactionary rulers in Saudi Arabia with their close dependence on U.S. monopoly capital.

Global Scenario

In its calculations and plans for the expansion of its monetary positions, Washington places great importance on the so-called "trilateral strategy." According to this strategy the rulers of the three "centers of power" of the capitalist world--the United States, West Europe and Japan--gather for regular meetings to discuss their most acute urgent problems. U.S. politicians regard such meetings as an important means of harmonizing and coordinating the actions of the leading capitalist countries under the aegis of the United States.

The fourth such meeting was held in Bonn 16 through 17 July. The statements made on the eve of this conference by the U.S. President and other high-ranking representatives have left no doubts about Washington's intention to assert the United States' "leading role" within the framework of this foreign policy triangle.

In an article published in the latest issue of the U.S. magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal militated for the elimination of obstacles to the introduction of Western monopoly capital in the developing countries and praised the activity of the international corporations in these countries.

The decisions adopted at the Bonn summit meeting reflect the outlines of this global strategy. The heart of this strategy is the conservation and consolidation of imperialism's positions in the developing countries. Without mentioning it directly, the participants in this meeting, especially the United States, link this policy to their calculations for overcoming their own internal economic difficulties through the more intensive exploitation of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Since the U.S. monopolies undoubtedly hold the lead in this business, much of this strategy bears the mark "made in USA."

Events are seriously altering imperialism's most curning plans and combinations. The spider's clutches of the predators weaving their web cannot be camouflaged, just as it is impossible to conceal the fact that the gigantic profits that the capitalist monopolies obtain by exploiting the resources of other countries serve as one of the most important buttresses of the United States' imperialist might and its claims to "leadership" in the capitalist world.

Such claims have never had a shakier foundation than in this era of rapid changes in the social complexion of whole continents, whose peoples have not awakened to a new life in order to bear again the fetters of dependence and dominion. Failing to consider these changes is like trying to halt the course of time itself!

RENEWED PLANS FOR NEUTRON BOMB CONTRADICT PEACE POLICY

LD051726Y Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 5, TASS--In spite of a powerful world-wide wave of protests, the U.S. militarists do not intend to give up their sinister plans for the production of the neutron weapon. According to the PROGRESSIVE journal the Pentagon is at present manoeuvring, striving to implement its aggressive designs "on the quiet" but as speedily as possible.

At present, the journal writes, new "components" have been created, which make it possible to turn the available nuclear bombs and warheads into neutron ones. Representatives of the Pentagon have confirmed the existence of a "technical possibility" for a modification of this kind, and say that for its implementation are necessary only instructions "from above."

President J. Carter is known to announce early in April that he deferred the decision on the start of production of the neutron weapon. But at the same time he instructed the Pentagon to "modernize" eight-inch artillery shells and warheads of the Lance "missiles" deployed in Western Europe. The press points out to the possibility of using new components precisely in these types of weapons, which will turn them into neutron weapons.

Such hawks in the U.S. Congress as Senators H. Jackson, S. Nunn and others already insist on the speediest production of the neutron weapon. It is on their initiative that the Senate Armed Services Committee has already voted for giving a go-ahead to the Energy Department for the start of production of new shells and warheads with the use of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year of 1979, beginning on October 1.

The sinister designs of the U.S. militarists, the steps towards their speediest materialization do not tally with Washington's claims about its "striving" for curbing the arms race.

PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL OF COLD WAR TO AFFECT NOVEMBER ELECTION

LD041353Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Petrusenko article: "The Start of the Election Campaign"]

[Text] In the United States, summer is usually considered to be a "political interlude": congressmen leave Washington and officials go on vacation. However, this year an unusual amount of political activity can be observed on the banks of the Potomac.

Only a few weeks remain before the November elections, and the candidates for the 435 seats in the House of Representatives and other elective offices are, as the chess saying goes, "in time trouble." The stakes are very high in the present election campaign. The representatives of the military-industrial complex are exerting themselves to the utmost to force "their own men" into key positions on the Hill. Influential circles of the section of the business world that profits most from the government's civilian orders (after all, the present federal budget is approximately $500 billion), still fighting for their own substantial sums.

The two main U.S. political parties are changing tactics all the time and bringing more and more fresh forces into the struggle. The Democratic Party (the present administration) is helping its own candidates in every way it can. President Carter is planning his participation in the meeting between Israeli Premier Begin with Egyptian President as-Sadat with one eye on the campaign. The White House plans to reap a rich harvest with the aid of a propaganda campaign surrounding that meeting.

The Republican Party is also bringing all its chief reserves into play. The former governor of California, arch-reactionary Reagon, is traveling the country, ex-President Ford is touring various states, and so forth.

The unworthy game played by U.S. reaction is attracting attention. Having tried all the hypocritical theses such as the "Soviet threat" and the "violation of human rights" in the socialist countries, they have called on the notorious "hawk" Henry Jackson, who is demanding a "tough line."

As shown by the results of public opinion polls, an increasingly large number of sober-minded Americans oppose a policy of resuming the cold war. These sentiments cannot fail to affect the November congressional elections as a result of which, according to forecasts by U.S. commentators, the ruling Democratic Party will lose 30 or more seats.

MATVEYEV ON PRC: USSR'S DEFENSES READY FOR 'SURPRISES'

LD081025Y Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 35 Signed to Press 31 Aug 78 p 15 LD

[Article by IZVESTIYA political commentator Vikentiy Matveyev: "Gambling on Conflicts"]

[Text] On 25 August hundreds of Chinese servicemen disguised in civilian clothing crossed the Vietnamese border and made an incursion into the country's territory in the region of the Huu Nghi checkpoint in Cao Lang Province. As a result, two people were killed and two dozen were wounded, seven of them seriously. This was the most serious recent provocation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

Speaking the same day at a reception in the city of Skoplje in Yugoslavia near the Bulgarian and Albanian borders, Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng talked of fraternity, equality and mutual aid....

The bodies of the Vietnamese killed that day by the raiders did not have time to grow cold before Peking produced another consignment of fabrications about the neighboring country, which is the object of blatant pressure. "Let those whose hands are bloody remain silent!" Hanoi's NHAN DAN wrote in this connection. And it denounced the slanderers: "Is it possible for Vietnamese themselves to kill Vietnamese employees and border guards on Vietnamese territory in order to 'oppose China'?

Meanwhile, as the Western journalists who covered his foreign trip reported, the distinguished Chinese guest was dispensing smiles as though Peking's policy contains nothing which not only exacerbates the world situation but also causes bloodshed like the aforementioned incident on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

The ancient Chinese saying states that it is useless to try to rub your hand after it has been hit with an ax. The Peking leaders don't use an ax but, employ a subtler means in their attempt to increase international tension, to cause "great upheavals" and primarily to kindle a military conflagration in Europe and cause conflicts between our country and the United States.

This desire to derive a great-power advantage through a world holocaust from which China itself would stand aside is so strong and maniacal that even now when, according to West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE,"...Hua is practicing the modern diplomacy of visits where Mao Tse-tung, following the example of his predecessors the emperors, demanded 'tributes.' " Peking's PEOPLE'S DAILY has not refrained from speaking in a typically Maoist spirit about nuclear war. The newspaper expressed discontent with the fact that the U.S. administration believes it possible to prevent nuclear war with the Soviet Union. PEOPLE'S DAILY asserts that this reflects the "passive position of the United States, which cannot do what it wants."

No matter how the high-ranking Chinese guest endeavored during his voyage to make the most favorable impression on his hosts and listeners, the striking things about his speeches and discourses are the omissions, which say considerably more about the thrust and essence of Peking's policy than all the phrases and declarations which he uttered during this trip.

As is evident, it is painful for the Peking leaders to utter the very words "disarmament," "detente," "lasting peace," "coexistence" and so forth. That is how organically they reject these concepts, which are the means to a better future and the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe which hangs over our planet. At the end of June the PRC permanent representative to the United Nations sent UN Secretary General K. Waldheim a special note expressing disagreement with the fact that the final document being discussed at that time by the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament contained the following phrase:: "The arms race represents a threat to international peace." The Chinese delegate spoke of this phrase as "dubious." Only one thing was left for him to do: declare that the arms race, in the opinion of his superiors, is a "blessing." That is approximately the kind of idea set forth by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his speech from the UN rostrum.

The Chinese delegate had to withdraw when the UN was voting on the aforementioned document which stigmatized the arms race and urged all states and governments to work toward achieving the goal of disarmament. If Peking's emissary had voted against this document, he would have found himself absolutely alone and totally isolated.

An indicative result is that the Chinese leadership's sharply negative line in the international arena based on the Maoist thesis of the "acceptability" of nuclear war for the fate of mankind is rejected by practically every government in the world without exception. It is an indisputable fact, and the leaders in Peking know that they cannot find allies to support such a monstrous thesis. They anticipate that the shameless anti-Sovietism of their policy line will open up for the PRC the doors of not only Western banks but also the NATO military arsenals. In his time, the raving fuehrer subscribed to the same tactics while he was preparing his aggressive adventures. Extolling the slogan "Drang Nach Osten," the Nazi ringleaders secured substantial material support from the Governments of the United States, Britain and France. It is well-known what the result was. The first salvoes of World War II rang out in central Europe and then in the West--until almost all of Western Europe was under the Nazis' heel.

The present game of anti-Soviet "giveaway" played by certain Western politicians and governments with Peking is fraught with serious consequences primarily for the talks now being held to discuss major issues connected with ending the arms race. It is important that the work done at these talks is not nullified but crowned with weighty results.

That is why the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stresses that "under contemporary conditions it is urgently necessary to oppose with the utmost resolution any steps which might undermine the detente process and turn international development back to the days of the cold war."

This, in turn, means that it is necessary to understand clearly the fact that the actions of China's present leaders pose a serious danger to the cause of peace and that they cannot be tolerated, much less encouraged in any way.

Our country, like the socialist community as a whole, has everything necessary to protect itself against any surprises and any combination of forces hostile to us in the international arena. In pointing out the danger emanating from the Peking leadership's present chauvinist line, our country is guided by concerns for the interests of universal peace--that is, by something which must equally concern all peace-loving states and governments. To bury one's head in the sand like an ostrich or to pretend that the Peking leaders' remarks, permeated with hostility toward the cause of detente, and the cause of disarmament, are a "trifle" and "details" would mean standing idle while people nearby are playing with fire next to a stockpile of explosives.

The foundations of peace must be defended before they have collapsed. Otherwise, it may be too late, especially in our nuclear age.

Big wars may sneak up gradually, beginning with "local conflicts." Revanchist territorial claims backed by the use of force in interstate disputes are a particularly combustible material for them. These are precisely the component parts of the conflict with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which has now been provoked by Peking's rulers. This conflict is not the first caused by Maoist policy, the baton of which has been picked up by the "Helmsman's" successors since his death.

"Twelve countries neighbor China, along its extremely long border. Many of them, particularly India, have previously suffered from China's pronounced predilection for 'cartographic aggression' as a result of which certain parts of their territory have unexpectedly been shown on Chinese maps as annexed to China."

That is what London's labor weekly NEW STATESMAN wrote recently. There are many such cautious voices of commentators in the countries which Peking has decided to "cultivate" in the hope of enlisting them as accomplices in its policy line. No smiles from distinguished Peking visitors can conceal what they are keeping close to their chests as they take aim at the foundations of universal peace and security.

PRC CONDUCTING BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE RESEARCH

LD071553Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed article: "Another Fabrication From PEOPLE'S DAILY"]

[Text] A recent issue of the newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article containing malicious fabrications alleging that the USSR is manufacturing chemical and biological weapons. Naturally, no proof could be cited in the article.

It is well-known that the Soviet Union has always supported and continues to support a halt to the arms race and disarmament. With the active participation of the USSR and other socialist countries, a number of important international agreements have been drawn up and concluded helping the normalization of relations among states and detente. In particular, the convention on the prohibition of the development and production of biological weapons was concluded in 1972 and came into force in 1975.

The strict fulfillment of international commitments is one of the cornerstones of the foreign policy principles of the Soviet state. In this context, the Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Committee stated officially that the USSR has no biological agents or means for applying them at its disposal.

Talks are currently underway between the USSR and the United States on preparing a convention for banning chemical weapons. It is not the Soviet Union's fault that the convention has not yet been signed.

The latest anti-Soviet fabrication from the newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY could be ignored were it not for the fact that it pursued far-reaching goals. The chief of these is to conceal from the world public China's own work involved in creating and improving chemical and biological weapons under the guise of developing means of protection from them. In the work carried out on chemical weapons fundamental attention is paid to expanding the production of highly toxic substances for paralyzing the nervous system.

Here Chinese specialists are making extensive use of Western experience in manufacturing chemical compounds used in agriculture and industry which make it possible to start mass production of various poisonous substances quickly and without additional major expenditure.

The set task in the development of biological weapons in China is to obtain and accumulate stocks of harmful microbes for attacking not only people but also livestock and plants. A great number of military, medical, agricultural and scientific research establishments are involved in this work. The materials and technical facilities at these establishments are updated and constantly augmented through purchases in the West. Natural outbreaks of diseases among humans and animals caused by plague, cholera and smallpox microbes and other particularly dangerous agents are the subject of careful study by military organizations. It is remarkable that all the organs working on chemical and biological weapons remained intact during the "Cultural Revolution." In light of these facts it is becoming clear why the Chinese Government has still not signed the convention on the prohibition of the development and production of biological weapons and made stipulations when signing the Geneva protocol banning the use of poisonous substances in wartime.

The article evidently also pursues the aim of pointing out once again to Western countries their supposed "inadequate preparedness" to repel the mythical "Soviet military threat" and to provide another service to the reactionary and aggressive circles of those countries in their desire to step up the arms race and thereby help to charge international tension. The authors of the article forget that any fabrication primarily exposes and shows up them themselves as well as their patrons.

SERBIN CONDEMNS PRC INTERFERENCE IN VIETNAM

LD071543Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin commentary: "Upholding a Righteous Cause"]

[Text] The Peking leaders, using the "issue" of the Hoa people--an issue which they themselves invented--are still trying to interfere flagrantly in the internal affairs of the neighboring socialist state.

At the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi Peking's representatives have maliciously slandered Vietnam's national policy and made absurd demands that Vietnam "stop discriminating against and persecuting" the Hua people. At the same time Peking agents are organizing provocations, both on the Vietnamese border and inside the country, which are assuming an increasingly dangerous nature. During a recent provocation organized by Chinese servicemen at Hun Nghi checkpoint, two Vietnamese were killed and 25 injured.

The Chinese leaders would like to make Vietnam capitulate before their hegemonist policy and to hinder socialist building in the country. It is precisely these aims and not the assiduously publicized concern for persons of Chinese extraction that determine Peking's actions. This is why the PRC leaders did not wish initially to enter into the negotiations proposed by the Vietnamese side. But, having finally agreed to these negotiations, they are leading them to a deadlock so as to retain the possibility of putting pressure on Vietnam.

Socialist Vietnam is replying with firmness and dignity to Peking's pressure. The heroic Vietnamese people, who have passed through the crucible of stern trials in the name of their freedom and independence, decisively condemn the actions of the Peking leadership. While seeking to resolve disputed issues in a spirit of good will and wishing to live in peace with its neighbors, Vietnam does not intend to waive its sovereign rights.

Defining the country's main tasks, a recent plenum of the Fatherland Front Central Committee noted the need to extend socialist building and strengthen national defense, to strengthen solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries and with progressive mankind and to struggle against imperialism and against the expansionist, great power, and hegemonist plans of the Peking rulers.

Vietnam's just position is encountering broad understanding in the world. In accordance with a WPC appeal, on 2 September the international public widely celebrated Vietnam's national holiday as a day of solidarity with the Vietnamese people. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have expressed solidarity with the righteous cause of Socialist Vietnam.

The policy of the Peking authorities is dangerous to peace. The Chinese leadership is merely exposing its hegemonist aims by fueling an anti-Vietnamese campaign.

PRC SCORED FOR 'UNPRINCIPLED' ATTITUDE TOWARD HONG KONG

LD0211050Y Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 2, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

Peking intends to continue to put up with the present status of Hong Kong as a British colony in Chinese territory. This conclusion is made by the London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES which reported that the PRC is going to carry out a number of costly economic projects jointly with the colonial authorities of Hong Kong. This long-term deal indicates China's readiness to have Hong Kong as a British possession after London's term of lease expires in 1997.

Why do the Chinese leaders who shout from rooftops about their "revolutionary" spirit and their devotion to "the cause of the liberation of the peoples" put up with the foreign occupation of a part of their own territory? This is largely because Peking, whose policy is utterly unprincipled, derives enormous benefits from cooperation with the colonial authorities of Hong Kong. One-third to a half of Peking's foreign exchange earnings, amounting to 2-3 billion dollars, come from Hong Kong. Acting according to the "money does not smell" principle, the PRC makes profits in Hong Kong on opium trade, sepculative activities at money markets and on illegal deals involving contraband goods.

One of the sources of growing income for the PRC lately has been interest on Chinese capital investment in the Hong Kong economy, exceeding now 1.5 billion dollars. The PRC makes big investments in such branches as electronics, oil refining, ship- and machine-building, branches being built up jointly with the imperialist monopolies of Britain, the USA and Japan.

All these operations, says the Malaysian newspaper NATIONAL ECHO, are carried out by capitalist methods that could be envied even by Western businessmen. This means that Peking, and not only city and Wall Street banks, make profits on the colonial exploitation of the Chinese residents of Hong Kong who are used as "small change" in Peking's relations with the West.

There is one more factor accounting for Chinese interest in preserving the present situation. The matter is that the enterprises established in Hong Kong jointly with Western firms give China a chance of acquainting itself directly with advanced foreign technology, including strategic technology. At the same time, FRANCE PRESSE admits, the PRC has an opportunity of getting equipment which is covered by export quotas and restrictions in respect of trade with the PRC.

Finally, Hong Kong is also known as a big espionage centre used by Peking in its hegemonistic policy in Southeast Asia. It is in this port city, with a population of 4.5 million, that China collects the greater part of the information it needs, says REUTER's Hong Kong correspondent.

Considering all this it is not hard to see why China is actively helping the Hong Kong colonial administration and cooperating with it. Such a position by Peking shows once more the unprincipledness of the present Chinese leadership which is ready for its selfish ends to team up with the forces of colonialism even in its own territory.

PRC INTERESTED IN BUYING UK HARRIER AIRCRAFT

LD072330Y Moscow TASS in English 2237 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London, September 7, TASS--According to the press, the leadership of China is showing an enhanced interest in the aircraft exhibition which is underway in Farnborough, Britain. The newspaper GUARDIAN writes that three delegations from the People's Republic of China are going to visit the exhibition.

There is no wonder that Peking decided to send its representatives to Britain. China's emissaires in the recent time make more frequent visits to West European countries with a view to conclude deals for arms deliveries. In this plane, the Farnborough exhibition looks like a wonderful possibility for Peking to replenish its arms arsenals. The exposition consists 75 percent of most up-to-date models of fighters, combat helicopters, perfected types of radar stations and night vision instruments.

In the first two days alone of the exhibition's work deals have been struck for deliveries of scores of millions pounds sterling worth of armaments. In Farnborough, GUARDIAN stresses, they expect serious negotiations with China on the sale of the British vertical take-off fighter Harrier to Peking.

CSSR PRESS CRITICISM OF LEADING EMIGRE DISSIDENTS CITED

LD080819Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "On Foreign Shores"]

[Text] Under the headline "They Have Lost Face and Betrayed Their People," MLADA FRONTA has published an article on the anti-Czechoslovak activity of I. Svitak, J. Pelikan and L. Pachman.

Only a historical comparison, the article says, can fully reveal the true character of the people who moved to foreign shores. Such a comparison makes it possible to show the path of their lives and to unmask these people who betrayed themselves and their people. Many of those who prepared the counterrevolutionary coup in Czechoslovakia at the end of the sixties are now leading representatives of anticommunism among the ranks of the post-August emigres. They serve imperialism's interests, participate in the elaboration of its strategy and tactics and speak with the voices of their masters.

Former rightwing social democrat Ivan Svitak, the newspaper goes on, who infiltrated the CPCZ after February 1948 and announced his "conversion" to Marxism, was in reality just waiting for the right moment. At the end of the sixties he began to make his presence felt increasingly often. He displayed a tendency toward "inside-out dogmatism" in his works, which were full of revisionism, and continued the traditions of the "reshapers" of Marxism.

After international assistance was given to Czechoslovakia, the article says, Svitak was one of the first to emigrate from the CSSR; he works in many anticommunist centers and his voice is increasingly filled with the poison of hostile propaganda. However, as the facts confirm, there is no longer great interest in his advice even in the West. I. Svitak's activity totally reveals his true views and explains why he entered the service of anticommunism.

Jiri Pelikan--former director general of Czechoslovak Television and later counselor on cultural questions in the CSSR Embassy in Rome--was expelled from the CPCZ at the end of 1969. Pelikan did not return home and remained an emigre. He became one of those who inspired the activity of the "dissidents" in the CSSR. Later he hopenly switched to anticommunist positions and became a paid agent of the CIA, as he is to this day.

J. Pelikan is struggling to achieve the leading role among the ranks of the post-August emigres. He verbally proclaims his adherence to Marxism while simultaneously expanding revisionist propaganda. He delivers lectures, publishes the emigre newspaper LISTI in Rome, is writing memoirs which defame our country and attack Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

However, the actions staged by Pelikan find fewer and fewer supporters. Even former friends are turning away from his adventurist activity. There is nothing left for him to do except ask for handouts from leading representatives of anticommunism.

Ludek Pachman had long been known as a chess player, the article continues. He displayed his capabilities as early as age 19. In 1943 at a tournament in Prague he played a match against Prague Gestapo agent Max Dietz while his brother was imprisoned by the Nazis. This "sin of the past" was ascribed to the chess player's youth.

At the end of 1967 Pachman acted as a "reviver" of socialism. He urged students to action, helped draw up various statements, organized "resistance" and made contact with a Netherlands secret serviceman. He met with this man up to 1970--as a result of which he was arrested by the Czechoslovak security organs and placed on trial. He wrote pitiful letters from prison and repented of his activity. When Pachman was released early, he played a new match--he entered the bosom of the holy church. Pachman became a believer and asked Czechoslovak organs to issue him a passport in order to emigrate. His request was granted and he left for the FRG.

Probably the most accurate assessment of L. Pachman's activity, MLADA FRONTA notes, is his brother's remark published in our press: "If he had had other political views, even if he had done something wrong, we could still have been brothers. But that is impossible when he unites with Nazis and revanchists. I got to know them in a concentration camp; I saw the crimes of these people who now call themselves democrats."

Such is the true character of those who betrayed their people and abandoned their country in order to serve the enemies of socialism.

LYASHKO, SOKOLOV RECEIVE NEW POLISH CONSUL GENERAL

AU061158Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Today Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, received Wladyslaw Nowak, Polish consul general, who has assumed his office in the Ukraine's capital city, and held a warm and friendly conversation with him. Shevel, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs, and Yaremchuk, deputy manager of Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs, were present at the conversation.

Today Wladyslaw Nowak was also received by Sokolov, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary. Participating in a conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was Merkulov, Ukrainian CP Central Committee candidate member and chief of a Central Committee department.

[Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0810 GMT on 6 September quotes Kiev dailies as reporting that "yesterday Comrade Sokolov, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, received Wladyslaw Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev, in connection with the latter's assuming his office. Wladyslaw Nowak was also received by Comrade Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman."]

GRISHIN, KAPITONOV ATTEND BULGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD062129Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zhulev, ambassador in the USSR of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today gave a reception on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Among those at the reception were: Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Losechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of ministries and departments; military chiefs; and representatives of public organizations.

SAKHAROV CRITICIZES 'ESPIONAGE HYSTERIA' IN BONN

DW0711357 Moscow in German to Germany 1615 GMT 6 Sep 78 DW

[Text] Once again the espionage hysteria is being fanned in Bonn, this time in an action coordinated by the CIA, Bonn's rightist opposition, and the Springer press. Here is our commentator Valentin Sakharov:

The latest espionage hysteria in Bonn was triggered by the CIA. According to the Springer and CDU press, the CIA passed the incriminating evidence on to FRG police authorities. On the basis of this material, two young SPD politicians--Bundestag Deputy Uwe Holtz and Joachim Broudre-Groeger, the secretary of SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr--are suspected of having spied for a foreign power. Deputy Holtz termed this nonsense and said that he would like to know what is going on. And when Horst Ehmke, the deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, discussed the alleged espionage case in Bonn, he referred to a concerted action by circles in Bonn and Washington that are interested in a campaign of espionage hysteria of great dimensions.

What do Bonn and Washington circles hope to achieve with their cooperation? The rightist Bonn opposition--the CDU/CSU--wants to return to power--and the ends justify the means for these parties, as you could gather from the accompanying music. New offers are always being made by Mr Dregger to the FDP. An attempt is being made in North-Rheine Westphalia to break up the SPD-FDP government coalition by recruiting and buying off deputies. The CDU and other rightist forces are trying in the Hessian election campaign and on the federal level to exploit the climate of the witch-hunt for leftists, the professional bans, and the bugging and shadowing for their purposes. The CDU/CSU and the Springer press, in cooperation with FRG and U.S. intelligence organizations, has been fanning the espionage hysteria. The rightist opposition in Bonn hopes to gain votes as well as make a positive impression on the people by launching a denunciation campaign against the SPD in connection with the alleged Bonn spy case.

There is also another important side to this type of Bonn-Washington cooperation: These forces dislike the policy of detente. It is being rejected by those in the Carter administration who want to have a tougher policy toward the East bloc. The rightist opposition in Bonn is becoming very active in its attempt to defame the policy of detente. In doing this, the CDU/CSU is doing a favor for the hawks in the United States, but is also acting completely against the FRG's national interests.

CALLAGHAN SAYS NO GENERAL ELECTIONS THIS FALL

LD0720527 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London, September 7, TASS--Prime Minister James Callaghan said today that there would be no general elections in the near future. In his brief statement on radio and television he said he had asked ministers to prepare for a fifth and final session of Parliament. James Callaghan's statement was a surprise for most commentators, who predicted he would announce preterm elections this autumn. The next general elections in Britain must be held before October 1979.

CALLAGHAN SAYS UK WILL CONTINUE PRESENT ECONOMIC POLICY

LD061740Y Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brighton, September 6, TASS--In the economic field, the Government of Great Britian intends to follow further the course which places the main burden of the current crisis on the shoulders of the working people. This unambiguously follows from the speech delivered here at the current annual conference of the British Congress of Trade Unions by Prime Minister James Callaghan.

The prime minister said in no uncertain terms that the basis for the government's policy in the economic field will still be the practice of the so-called "social contracts," that is to say the policy of freezing the wages for the working people. In the coming twelve months, James Callaghan said to the indignant shouts from the delegates, the government intends to limit the wage rise by only five percent annually. In the meantime, he himself was forced to admit that the rate of inflation, now running at 8 percent, may increase further.

At the same time, as is confirmed by the prime minister's statement, the course followed by the Labour government is unable to resolve the problems facing the British economy. Thus, he was forced to admit the fact of the continuing depression in a number of key sectors of economy, an unsatisfactory state of the foreign trade balance and the unacceptably high level of unemployment which has now affected over one and a half million people. The only argument that James Callaghan was able to adduce to justify the government's policy was that many other countries of the capitalist West are afflicted with similar problems.

In commenting on the statement by the head of the British Government, the observers point out that it is actually silent on the demands voiced in the speeches of many conference delegates for a radical revision of the economic course of the Labour leadership and for adoption of measures capable of eliminating the profound causes for the crisis. The course followed by the leadership remains the same, writes MORNING STAR in its editorial which means the continuing long lines of those waiting to receive the dole, the unabated acute shortage of appropriations for housing, education, health, and the continued deterioration of the living standards of the ordinary Britishers.

UK VIOLATED SANCTIONS ON OIL DELIVERIES TO RHODESIA

LD071930Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

["Watergate on the Thames?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

At a time when some high-ranking British politicians make speeches and even write books about "human rights violations" in socialist countries, a political scandal is breaking out in London which makes it clear that the same "human rights champions" have supported for many years one of the most odious regimes of our time--Ian Smith's racist regime which has completely trampled underfoot the very concepts of "rights" "legality" and "democracy" in Rhodesia.

The scandal, which is assuming, according to some London papers, the nature of a "British Watergate" is well known: It brings to light oil exports to Rhodesia in obviation of decisions by the British Government itself and sanctions on deliveries by the British Petroleum and Shell Oil companies, controlled by the British Government, for twelve years.

Thereby London directly supported Ian Smith's regime and the functioning of the Rhodesian economy, its military sector, included. There is no doubt that British oil was used by the racists when conducting punitive expeditions by motorized units and in organizing savage air raids on Mozambique towns.

Exposures connected with London's oil deliveries to the racists is assuming such a scandalous character, and so seriously undermines the prestige of the Labour Party in Britain, that certain members of the Labour leadership hastened to dissociate themselves from the affair. But in vain.

Lord Thomson, who in the late sixties was secretary for the Commonwealth in Wilson's cabinet, testifies: Both the prime minister and members of his cabinet were informed about oil deliveries to Rhodesia. At present, it is absolutely clear, writes the paper GUARDIAN, that statements by British ministers made through recent years about their support for the oil embargo against Rhodesia contained a large element of deceit.

The scandal in the British Isles has rebounded to the European Continent. According to the Paris paper LES ECHOS, it transpired that the French Compagnie Francaise de Petrole has been involved in the illegal deals by British Petroleum and Shell. Everything indicates that it not only helped to keep Ian Smith in oil, but took part in exchange operations, delivering oil to Rhodesia through the RSA on behalf of British Petroleum and Shell, for which it received compensation in oil products in other areas.

In the view of many West European papers, this is hardly the end of the chain reaction of exposures, likely to bring soon to light new companies and monopolies involved in the oil affairs, which for twelve years now have been helping the racist regime of Ian Smith to perpetrate racist terrorism in Rhodesia.

NATO DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS SCORED

LD0716402 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London, September 7, TASS--Britain and the United States are intensively developing a new weapon whose prime designation is to destroy enemy airfields, the FINANCIAL TIMES writes today. Millions of pounds sterling are being allocated for the creation of this weapon that resembles in many ways the cluster bomb. Air force planes of the United States, Britain, the FRG and Italy will be equipped with it, the British Defence Ministry announced on Wednesday.

Contrary to the trend towards detente, that is dominant in the world, and to the efforts to achieve disarmament, operating in NATO countries are influential forces that are trying hard to intensify the arms race. By means of new types of weapons the NATO leaders are trying to disrupt the presently existing strategic parity and to secure military superiority over countries of the socialist community.

The accelerated development of new weapon systems is fraught with the serious danger that the arms race might exceed the limits of reasonable control and it will become impossible to regulate it by political means.

According to standard practice this is being carried out under the camouflage of propaganda statements about the mythical "Soviet danger." But the USSR is the only great power that is not increasing its military spendings but, on the contrary, is reducing them. This is convincing evidence of its peace-loving intentions. When the instigators of the arms race claim the opposite, they simply lie in order to deceive public opinion.

NATO HAWKS HARBOR PLANS FOR INTERNAL SUPPRESSION

LD071517Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Nalin article: "NATO's Police Uniform"]

[Text] The recent activities of the North Atlantic bloc reveal its nature clearly enough. In fact the decision to increase military allocations, the approval of new plans for militarist preparations aimed at a major NATO "show of strength" in the near future from Norway to the Mediterranean and the unbridled propaganda campaigns against the USSR and the socialist countries all graphically testify that the aggressive forces united in this sinister alliance intend to continue to oppose detente, step up the arms race and conduct subversive activity against the socialist countries. At the same time NATO is offering fierce resistance to the growth of progressive trends in the capitalist countries and to the national liberation movement outside the bloc.

When NATO was first created the Canadian foreign minister, Saint-Laurent, admitted that the North Atlantic bloc was designed as "a dynamic counterbalance to communism and as the magnetic pole of capitalism." Citing U.S. State Department documents published in 1975, which date from the formation of the alliance, the newspaper L'UNITA pointed out that even then the possibility was being discussed of using "economic, political and, if necessary, military might to combat communism." Almost 30 years later General A. Haig, commander in chief of the bloc forces in Europe, declared the same thing, calling NATO a "guarantee of the entire capitalist system."

NATO activity is full of examples where very aggressive circles in the alliance, who have always been backed by the United States, have acted as an overseer of their own people and also frequently as an unmannerly policeman.

Military conspiracy plans of the "Prometheus" type, which led to the accession to power of the "black colonels" in Greece, have been prepared at the bloc's headquarters in close cooperation with the CIA. Threads can be traced from there to the 1964 unsuccessful coup in Italy and the criminal plot against the people of Cyprus for the purpose of "adapting" the island for NATO's military strategic goals.

And what about the crude interference by the bloc leadership in the internal affairs of post-Salazar Portugal? The bloc leaders applied pressure on Portugal, using every means from diplomatic moves and unbridled anti-Portuguese propaganda to the threat of military intervention, to deflect it from the path of democratization chosen by the Portuguese people.

The U.S. and NATO interference in the internal affairs of Italy during the 1976 parliamentary elections, which went so far as to threaten the use of economic sanctions, is another example. The same blackmail tactic was also used this year during the government crisis in Italy and on the eve of the parliamentary elections in France, when NATO again resorted to the threat to use all kinds of sanctions should the leftwing forces win in those countries.

The shifts to the left in public moods in the Western countries are frightening rightwing bourgeois circles. NATO Secretary General J. Luns has admitted that "the loss of self-confidence of people among whom there is a growing disenchantment with institutions" of bourgeois society could "undermine the very basis of that society." The Western alliance, according to him, views "not without alarm" the "menacing" growth of influence of communist parties in some NATO states. "This is a challenge that we must counter," chorussed U.S. General A. Haig.

In what way? The NATO "hawks'" arsenal of ways to pressure governments and the public of the Atlantic allies is fairly extensive. It was virtually legalized by the 1976 session of the so-called North Atlantic Alliance Association at Copenhagen. The participants approved NATO interference in the internal affairs of bloc member countries and called on their supporters to actively oppose the participation of communists in government.

Matters were not limited to appeals, of course. The bloc leaders are striving to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward progressive figures, organizations and movements in the NATO countries. In the context of the kidnaping and murder of the prominent Italian politician A. Moro, the Western press has again begun to speak about terrorists' links with foreign secret services maintaining an atmosphere of tension in the country.

In the depths of NATO, according to the Western press, plans were worked out long ago for applying extreme measures to influence "rebellious" countries. The U.S. intention to provide itself, "in the event of extraordinary circumstances," with unlimited rights and full powers in bloc member countries, to import and use on their territory all kinds of weapons, using information from national intelligence services to administer justice and inflict punishment at its own discretion, to coerce the use of the local work force and so forth, was published back in 1969. All this is designed to suppress any movement threatening the strategic interests of the United States and the "free world"! The New York TIMES determined then that the introduction of constantly updated "blacklists" of West Europeans liable for arrest under "extraordinary conditions" was envisaged. It is impossible not to recall the words of former U.S. Secretary of State D. Acheson, who wrote at one time that the U.S. contingents in NATO forces are intended "to prevent subversive activity in West Europe."

What has changed since then? Judging from latest information, the answer is, nothing. Speaking at a recent NATO conference, G. Wust, inspector general of the Bundeswehr, particularly emphasized the bloc's growing role during the "development primarily of political crisis in Western states." According to information that filtered through to the press, recent NATO Council sessions have reexamined the measures to be adopted in the event of "extraordinary military or civil circumstances." It is a question of suppressing civil disturbances and mass street demonstrations which, according to NATO's semiofficial NOUVELLES DE L'OTAN, "could paralyze the West's ability to react." West German General Schmuekle, a leading NATO figure, wrote that "order" in NATO countries could be insured with the aid of major maneuvers to devise methods of eliminating possible political crises and, with the aid of increased operational maneuverability of NATO forces, with the aim of controlling "crisis situations." Cooperation among the NATO member countries would also serve the more "active utilization of military facilities for political purposes."

All this is not just thinking out loud on the part of a NATO general. The NATO apparatus has a supreme planning committee for the contingency of an extraordinary civil situation. According to the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME the committee coordinates the work of security services in the NATO countries. The creation of special mobile detachments is envisaged for use during "serious political disturbances inside any NATO state." At the Bad Ems training center, officers of the NATO armies undergo training for combat operations under conditions of "internal tension."

During military exercises, which the West German newspaper BAYERN KURIER unhesitatingly describes as "interventionist," methods are devised for collaboration between NATO headquarters and local authorities under "extraordinary circumstances." Thus, the "Hilex" or "Unitex" maneuvers were mounted on the assumption that "the threat of seizure of power by the communists" has arisen in Portugal, Italy and France.

Nor was it a coincidence that just after the 1976 parliamentary elections in Italy, the U.S. forces previously stationed in the FRG, which participated in the "Reforger" maneuvers, nevertheless remained on Italian soil.... According to the journal PANORAMA, they included the 509th airborne battalion, nicknamed the "hit" ["kolotushka"] battalion, since it is specially designed for "quick repressive operations."

After all that has been said, what is the value of the demagogic statements of Western propaganda on NATO's "noble" aims as the "defender of freedom, democracy and human rights"? In fact, as the Paris Foreign Policy Institute points out in a statement, "the Atlantic pact, under the leadership of the United States, is becoming a weapon of the political police aimed against its members."

Speaking on this aspect of NATO activity, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, described it as a campaign of overt pressure and interference in the internal affairs of the bloc member countries. "It appears," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "that imperialist politicians, clamoring so much about democracy and freedom, are in fact prepared to tolerate either one or the other only to the extent that this does not infringe their sovereignty."

In applying crude pressure on their NATO partners, uncermoniously interfering in their internal affairs and threatening sanctions on sovereign countries and peoples, the NATO "hawks" are demonstrating not their strength, but their fear in the face of social progress.

The attempts of the Atlantic military political leaders to threaten the sovereignty of whole states and peoples are a reminder once again of how much NATO activity, programmed in the ideas of the arms race, the cold war and neocolonialism, is an obstacle blocking positive changes in the development of international relations.

EEC JURIDICIAL ZONE VIOLATES MASSES' DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

ID301500Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0500 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 August--The idea of "integrating" the police bodies of the Nine shows that the Common Market which, as is known, was formed in the interest of the big monopolies, is increasingly becoming a political association, Mai Podklyuchnikov writes in today's PRAVDA.

The champions of political integration of the EEC states assert that the "cooperation and solidarity" of the police bodies will make it possible to combat terrorism more successfully and better insure "law and order". But facts show that what is involved is a further offensive against the democratic rights of the broad masses. Thus a number of Common Market countries have even now laws seriously curtailing these rights. The most odious is the West German law on "radical elements" which is the basis of the "bans on employment" and police surveillance widely practiced in the FRG. The British laws dealing with the struggle against terrorism create the "legal basis" for mass repression in Ulster.

Bourgeois propaganda in the EEC countries has been making much noise about "human rights." Political reality proves that all these dissertations are but a smokescreen to cover up an offensive against the progressive, democratic forces, and to hide encouragement given to activities of the reactionary forces, the commentary notes. It is not accidental that in the FRG Franz-Josef Strauss is overtly demanding "blanket amnesty" for the former officials of the Hitlerite regime. Neofascists have been walking the boards in the FRG, Britain and Italy more and more brazenly, convinced that they are guaranteed complete immunity.

The plans to set up a "European juridical zone" are causing well-founded concern among wide circles of the Western European public. The democratic forces in the EEC countries rightly believe that it is now necessary to display increased vigilance toward these designs in order to prevent the Nine from proving a zone of "integrated" police surveillance and supervision tomorrow.

NEW DANISH COALITION GENERATES 'ALARM' AMONG WORKERS

LD0613Z17Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Kuznetsov commentary: "A Burden on the Working People"]

[Text] Copenhagen--There has been a change of government in Denmark. Instead of a one-party cabinet of Social Democrats a government has been formed on the basis of a two-party coalition of the Social Democratic Party and the bourgeois Venstre Party.

The new two-party coalition in Copenhagen is in itself a result of the crisis that has gripped Denmark in recent years. The country's economic and social problems grow more acute by the month. Inflation is growing. For such a small country there is a huge 200,000-strong army of unemployed. These serious problems are evidence of the failure of the calculations that some people linked with the country's entry into the Common Market. It is not without reason that most Danes are now against membership. It became clear long ago that membership in the Common Market has not alleviated but complicated Denmark's economic difficulties.

The crisis phenomena are aggravated by the fact that its commitments to the NATO military bloc are a crippling burden on Denmark. NATO's new programs for the arms race require a constant increase in military expenditure from its members. NATO's ruling circles are treating their junior partners in an increasingly cavalier fashion, forcing them to take part in a ruinous and senseless arms race.

The formation of the new coalition cabinet has caused considerable alarm and criticism within the Danish workers and trade union movement and among the country's leftwing forces and organizations. They believe that such a coalition formula promises nothing good for the social gains of the working people and the interests of the masses. Even some social democrats consider that the influence of reactionary forces may increase as a result of such a "union."

The Danish Communist Party Central Committee Executive Committee points out in its statement that the cabinet deal is aimed at putting all the burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the working people and insuring maximum profits for the monopolies. The progressive Danish public is demanding the abandonment of the antiworker policy. It advocates social progress and peace and is opposed to the country's involvement in the arms race and NATO's dangerous plans. As many Danes point out, it is just such a policy that could facilitate the search for a way out of the arduous situation that characterizes life in Denmark today.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

Bovin in IZVESTIYA

LD071157Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "Camp David: A Tangle of Contradictions"]

[Text] The meeting attended by U.S. President J. Carter, Egyptian President A. as-Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin is about to begin at Camp David. Judging by press reports the participants are not expecting much to come out of it. The maximum "success" that would apparently suit all concerned would be an accord on continuing the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. The adoption of some form of declaration of principles--a further few dozen, nonbinding words--is not ruled out.

I admit the possibility that this maximum program will be fulfilled. At the moment, the United States, Egypt and Israel are not interested in a widespread war in the Near East. Therefore, the quest for a compromise and for separate, partial solutions will continue of their own accord. However, success--to take the most optimistic view--is very, very problematical. The sides' notions about the nature of a possible peace are too much at variance.

To Tel Aviv, peace means Israel's securing the West Bank of the Jordan, Jerusalem and a number of other occupied territories; it also means a resolute "no" to the creation of an independent Palestinian state. An Israeli-style compromise amounts to a situation where Egypt, having gotten back part of the Sinai Peninsula, must agree to an ephemeral Palestinian "self-government" with the retention of Israeli sovereignty and Israeli forces on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. True, Israel proposed to resume the discussion of the status of the Palestinians after a period of 5 years, but only within the framework of the unconditional recognition of its military presence (and virtual domination) on the West Bank. This concept of peace signifies a course toward international legal recognition of the results of the 1967 war.

Even some of Israel's American friends are exasperated by this inflexible, futile position. However, Begin is convinced that the grumbling in Washington will not affect the active military and financial support for Tel Aviv, and therefore he does not intend to back down.

Cairo's position is characterized by marked vagueness, wavering and uncertainty. On the one hand, the critical state of the Egyptian economy, the social and political tension in the country and the discord in the ruling elite are pushing As-Sadat toward an agreement with Israel as soon as possible and toward peace at any price. Thus the so-called "As-Sadat initiative"--the line toward separate talks with Israel. Thus almost 10 months of unilateral concessions, persuasion and exhortation of the Israeli leaders. On the other hand, Cairo is bound to sense Egypt's growing isolation in the Arab world and realize that a blatantly treacherous and capitulationist peace would mean the end of As-Sadat's political career but by no means the end of the Near East crisis. Thus the cessation of the talks in January, the increasing talk about formulating an "alternative strategy" and the verbal toughening of positions. Thus the undisguised courting of the Americans at first and now the equally overt blackmail. In an attempt to get Washington to put greater pressure on Israel the Egyptian papers expatiate about Camp David being the "last chance," the "only chance" to avert a war. "There is no last chance in life," was Begin's epic reply to this.

All in all, it is a matter of not knowing your own kind... By changing his orientation and by breaking with the socialist states and with Arab solidarity, As-Sadat hoped to find compensation in support from Washington. But this has not been forthcoming. This was the fundamental political blunder and the source of the present weakness of Egypt's positions.

Washington is playing its own game in the Near East. The peace the United States seeks is intended to widen and consolidate its influence in this most important strategic and economically rich region. This is the aim, the means being to split the anti-Israeli front, consolidate the conservative, pro-Western Arab regimes under U.S. auspices and establish a stable modus vivendi between Arab reaction and Tel Aviv.

Another round of hostilities in the Near East is not in American interests. A war would force the Americans to abandon the policy of walking a tightrope [balansirovaniya] between Israel and the Arab world. A war would force the Arabs to bring out the "oil weapon" again, as in October 1973. It is hard to forecast the consequences of such a turn of events for the United States (and the capitalist world as a whole)... This is why Washington is trying hard to find grounds for an agreement between Egypt and Israel--an agreement which, although providing Egypt with certain tactical benefits, would preserve Israel's strategic advantage. This is the idea behind Camp David.

Both Washington and Tel Aviv are against the creation of a Palestinian state. At the same time, the Americans realize that even As-Sadat will not accept an agreement that totally ignores the Palestinian problem since such an agreement would not be recognized by the Arabs. Therefore, Washington is trying to put together a formula that would create a semblance of a solution to the question (various versions of Palestinian "self-government" and "participation" in determining their fate and so forth). Washington is clearly hoping that sooner or later social and class interests will prompt the conservative Arab states to support this formula.

Both Washington and Tel Aviv are against an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied lands. At the same time, the Americans realize that Israel's desire to retain the West Bank for security considerations plus a number of other "strategic points," may paralyze the talks. And by all appearances, the Americans are offering a compromise: Sovereignty over the abovementioned regions is to be handed over to the Arabs (Egypt or Jordan) and, as a "security guarantee," the Israeli forces there are to be replaced (or supplemented) by U.S. forces. I don't know whether U.S. forces would be able to guarantee security for Israel (or, more likely, oil for the United States), but it is clear that they would guarantee the general destabilization of the Near East situation. However, neither Egypt nor even Israel has yet consented to Washington's far-reaching plans. Let them say what they like; an American "friend" is a good one when he's on the other side of the ocean....

So, the talks are starting at Camp David. As-Sadat will try to persuade Begin; Begin will mount a defense; Carter will try to persuade them both. There is nothing to indicate that the tangle of Near East contradictions will be unraveled this time. But, as one U.S. paper wrote, although "the chances for a substantial shift are very few," there is still "a certain chance of a slight shift." How slight will be known in a few days.

7 Sep TASS Commentary

LD072036Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--Separate talks between Egyptian President as-Sadat and the Israeli premier, Begin, under J. Carter's patronage continue in the United States presidential country retreat at Camp David.

The New York TIMES correspondent reports that the meeting proceeds in complete secrecy, behind an electric fence.

Though official information about the talks is rather meagre, the foreign press widely comments on them, offering various views and predictions. Most papers agree that the main purpose of the tripartite meeting is to try and envigorate As-Sadat's "initiative" which has proved fruitless, to "help" Cairo and Tel Aviv to speedily conclude a separate deal. It is noted that the failure of this meeting would in different ways dangerously affect each of its participants, and this is why they will strike for a deal at any cost. The press points out that this will be accomplished at the expense of Egypt and other Arab countries. Meanwhile fierce bargaining is going on behind closed doors. And what is to be made public by no means will reflect the essence of the taken decisions [as received].

Participants in the Camp David meeting avoid such key elements of a Middle East settlement as the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and the granting of the Arab people of Palestine's legitimate national rights. Reporting that As-Sadat brought to Camp David a "more flexible settlement scheme," LE FIGARO indicates his readiness to make new concessions to Begin, in particular, concerning the duration of the Israeli troops' stay in the occupied territories.

Press commentaries underline that As-Sadat is claiming to negotiate not only on behalf of Egypt, but of other Arab countries and the Palestinians, though nobody knows who empowered him to do so. This permits the United States and Israel to elaborate, with As-Sadat's assistance, a pattern of a "settlement" that is aimed at inclining other Arab countries involved in the Middle East conflict towards the separate talks with Israel on terms advantageous to it.

Elements of this scheme include an attempt to "legalize" the withdrawal of Israeli troops to so-called "security borders" which, in fact, would perpetuate the occupation of a considerable part of Arab lands, and would bar from the Middle East settlement process the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestine Arab people, substituting for the PLO more pliable, though quite unknown personalities from among Palestinians residing on Israeli occupied territories.

The well-informed American commentator James Reston maintains in this connection that the time for a comprehensive Middle East settlement has been missed. According to this "logic," only separate, partial and essentially anti-Arab deals can now be considered.

The United States, as the foreign press reports, is not averse to the idea of getting entrenched militarily in the Middle East, rendering influence there not by proxy, but directly. Underlying this is its interest in Middle-East oil and the protection of American investments in the Middle East, estimated at 4.5 billion dollars. Washington wants to use the present Egyptian regime for placing the Arab countries in the shadow of the "American-Zionist umbrella."

Press circles indicate a possible deployment of American troops on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the creation of a U.S. air base on the Sinai as one of the "guarantees" of Israel's security. Among the U.S. proposals is the demilitarization of the territories of Arab states adjacent to Israel, and an alteration of the present borders, creating American early warning stations and such measures of control as space reconnaissance and the organization of military inspection, with possible Israeli participation on the now occupied territories slated for return to the Arabs. Nor is a rekindling of the U.S. idea to conclude a so-called "joint defence treaty" with Israel, ruled out.

Efforts by American diplomacy, writes the paper L'HUMANITE, indicate U.S. attempts to attain an American-style peace in the Middle East that would allow to split the Arab countries still more and exhance U.S. interference in the region's affairs. The Middle East crisis, the paper underlines, can only be overcome through a settlement involving all the sides concerned. The Camp David meeting can at best bring a compromise that will preserve the conflict situation to the detriment of international security.

Manoeuvres by the U.S. and its Middle East allies are strongly condemned in the Arab countries. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam declared on arrival in Algiers that the meeting at Camp David is another link in the chain of conspiracies against the Arab peoples, and urged the Arab countries to mobilize all efforts for opposing imperialist and Zionist plots. Speaking in the same vein was Abu Mayzar, spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, who stressed that As-Sadt is not empowered to represent the Palestinians and other Arab peoples, since his capitulatory policy contradicts the true interests of the Arabs.

Kuznetsov Sees 'Collusion'

LD080412Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The tripartite conference at Camp David, Maryland, between the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt is in its second day. Our observer, Pavel Kuznetsov, has this comment.

Less than 2 hours before their first meeting on Wednesday, the three leaders said, in a statement: We ask people of all faiths to pray with us that peace and justice may result from these considerations.

Peace and justice is indeed what the tension-gripped Middle East needs, and needs urgently. Aware of that, the three leaders separately voiced one and the same warning: The failure of the Camp David summit, at the time when the United States, Israel and Egypt have put everything on the line, may have dire consequences for the cause of peace.

I take issue with that, because I find it strange that the three leaders should concentrate on the separate talks as the only way, in their view, to peace and stability in the Middle East. It would be more logical for people who pray for peace and justice in such an explosive region to seek every opportunity to (?reduce tension), and that includes a collective effort on all sides involved in the conflict.

For months prior to the Camp David Summit, none of them had mentioned the Geneva conference as the (?partial) solution of the Middle East crisis, and this fact cannot but cast doubt as to whether they are so sure in their prayers for peace as they sound. Just as the Israeli team was packing their bags to go to Camp David--it was about a month ago--the Israeli Cabinet authorized the construction of several new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab lands. The action was called off, but it looked like a last-ditch effort to save the summit rather than any major overhaul of Israel's policy of expansion. Incidentally, the plan has not been abaondoned altogether.

I'd like to furnish one more example this time that deals with what the United States calls an impartial approach on the Middle East. While the Camp David summit is in progress, officials in Washington are studying Israel's new request for massive infusions of U.S. military aid running into billions of dollars.

While thousands of Israelis demand peace now, the Israeli Government seeks new arms imports over a period beyond 1980, and there is little doubt that Washington's permission will be granted.

Let us face it: The Palestinian Arabs who are scattered around the world have their own prayers. They, too, pray for peace and justice and for homecoming.

Human dignity and self-respect are somehow not applied to the Arabs living in the occupied lands. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was sharply criticized for being anti-Israeli only because he stated the obvious by saying that Israel could not remain a democratic state if it had Arabs living as second-rate citizens. What kind of justice is (?discussed) then, when Israel is readily justified, no matter what it does? And what kind of a peaceful proposal is it when Washington offers to change Israeli occupation of the Arab territories for its own?

Prayers do have some magnetism, but even they cannot add a touch of the optimist to something that looks more like a collusion behind closed doors at Camp David than a search for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle E[illegible].

No Conciliation Possible

LD072150Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We have had 2 days at Camp David of what President Carter has called informal talks between him, the Egyptian, and the Israeli sides. The tripartite meeting has no agenda and hence no definite time period. According to the U.S. press, the President is only trying to explore the positions of both sides. The press also reports that a warm welcome was given to Prime Minister Begin on his arrival in Washington. Furthermore, as U.S. commentators say, Washington has done all it can to place Begin in the center of world diplomacy. In other words, Washington is displaying its firm adherence to the special relationship it has with Israel, the principal ally and executor of the new U.S. imperialist policy in the Middle East.

Even the details of the protocol indicate that the Egyptian partner at the Camp David talks is not being given any hope or opportunity for any possible amelioration of the anti-Arab positions of the United States and Israel.

The French paper L'AURORE has described Camp David as a chemical, diplomatic interaction intended to conciliate between two things that are irreconcilable. Indeed, how can one conciliate between the greedy interests of the U.S. monopolies, particularly the oil monopolies, the Pentagon's strategic factories, and the expansionist policy of the Israeli aggressors on the one hand, and Arab demands for their usurped national rights--particularly the rights of the Palestine people, who are continually suffering--on the other?

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD080719Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 8, TASS--The Government of Iran has declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew on Tehran and eleven other big cities.

These measures have been taken because of mass actions by the working people demanding democratic liberties.

'HYPOCRISY' EVIDENT DURING HUA'S TRIP TO IRAN

LD071815Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, you undoubtedly know that at the conclusion of the recent official visit to Iran by PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng, neither a joint communique nor other documents that would fully throw light on the course of the talks in Tehran were published. Nevertheless, a series of remarks made by Hua Kuo-feng--regardless of the fact that greater prudence and self-restraint than usual was displayed in uttering them--are indicative of the real aims of his visit. Above all, the Peking leader's hypocrisy and lies can be seen in these remarks. For instance, we notice that in his speech at the banquet in Niavaran Palace he said that a large government should not behave badly toward a small government. It appears that this remark is not a bad one, but here the fault lies in the fact this is merely talk, and empty talk at that.

Do the Chinese leaders have any respect for other countries, whether small or large? No! It is sufficient to refer to the fact that China entertains threadbare and groundless territorial claims against numerous Asian countries, including Afghanistan, Iran's close neighbor. Peking's attitude to Vietnam is an outstanding testimony and clear example of this Chinese behavior toward its neighbors. The heroic people of that country--a country that repulsed the aggression of the major imperialist power, the United States--enjoy great respect and sympathy from all workers, including those in Iran. But despite this, China--Vietnam's northern neighbor--is resorting to various adventures against that country. Peking is the instigator of Cambodia's attack against Vietnam; is bringing political and economic pressure to bear on Vietnam, and is resorting to a false and calumniatory hullabaloo about the artificial problem of the Hoa people there. In this manner, Peking is in effect disturbing Vietnam's tranquility, which its people need more than any other.

Wherever he went on his trip, Hua Kuo-feng spoke from the standpoint of hegemonism, as is the Chinese leaders' custom, and tried to sow the seeds of discord among peoples and governments and bar their efforts toward strengthening the foundations of peace and security. It is not accidental that political observers note Peking's efforts to obtain a springboard in the Balkans, disrupting the neighborly relations between the countries there, casting a shadow over them and filling the Balkans with Chinese gunpowder. It is in this context that the value of the Chinese leader's words on respect by large countries for small ones becomes apparent.

It goes without saying that in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, as in other parts of the world, Peking also pursues the selfsame hegemonistic aims. The Italian paper LA STAMPA, referring to this, openly writes: Hua Kuo-feng's visit has undoubtedly helped strengthen the foundations of China's presence in the Persian Gulf. LE FIGARO writes that China's foreign policy efforts goes in three directions: toward Japan, the Balkans and the Persian Gulf. On the eve of Hua Kuo-feng's visit, the paper RASTAKHIZ wrote: The Persian Gulf is of special importance to China. According to them, the strategic belt engulfing the Soviet Union begins in the Near East and ends in Southeast Asia. AYANDEGAN, another paper, wrote: Peking's political activity is increasingly aimed at getting closer to the countries in the Near and Middle East and at influencing and penetrating their policies.

Everyone knows full well with which countries the Chinese leaders are finding a common language. Some time ago, Peking established diplomatic relations with Oman, whose people have risen against the despotic regime of Sultan Qabus. Now Peking wants to be recognized by Saudi Arabia, the main implementer of the policy of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf. It is not surprising that close ties of friendship link the Peking leaders with Pinochet, the hangman of the Chilean people, and with the heads of other dictatorial regimes. In this sense Peking leadership's effort to get closer to the reactionary regimes in the Persian Gulf is completely logical and legitimate.

Pretty words and phrases, if they do not tally with the truth, have no value; according to the well-known Iranian proverb, one's mouth does not become sweeter by shouting honey. This proverb best applies to the hypocritical remarks Hua Kuo-feng made during his official visit to Iran.

LEFTIST LEADER DISAGREES WITH AS-SADAT ON SEPARATE TALKS

LD071652Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 7, TASS--Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the chairman of the National Progressive (left) Party, stated in a letter to President as-Sadat his party's disagreement with the current position of the Egyptian leadership regarding a Middle East settlement, and urged him to hold a nationwide discussion of the problem. Questions of war and peace in the Middle East, and also questions pertaining to the ways and means of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict, he stressed, are of nationwide and pan-Arab significance and cannot be resolved without reckoning with the views of the popular masses and the various political forces. This is why these questions must be discussed with the participation of representatives of government institutions and bodies of power on the one hand, and representatives of the people's organisations and political parties existing in the country, on the other. The left party which has never concealed its differences from the country's leadership over ways of tackling the tasks facing Egypt, including a Middle East settlement, holds the view that such a discussion is particularly essential at present when President as-Sadat, in addition to being the head of state, has become also the leader of the National-Democratic Party, that is being established on his initiative.

Khalid Muhyi ad-Din stressed that the position of the left party regarding a Middle East settlement on the whole, and the tripartite Camp David meeting, in particular, is based exceptionally on the supreme interests of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples, the Palestine Arab people included, and any narrow-partisan considerations are alien to it. The left party leader sent to President as-Sadat and also to Foreign Minister M.I. Kamil the text of a statement by the left party regarding the tripartite meeting at Camp David, and appealing to discontinue the separate negotiations with Israel and bend every effort at restoring Arab solidarity for struggle against Israel's aggressive expansionist course.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA PRAISES USSR-MOROCCAN TIES

LD011010Y Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--Time showed convincingly that the distance lying between Morocco and the USSR is not an obstacle to the development of our relations, just as the difference of our social and economic systems is not an obstacle either, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. The newspaper carries an article devoted to the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Kingdom of Morocco.

Respect of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs was and remains the foundation on which Soviet-Moroccan relations are based, the article says. This policy of the USSR has been reflected in the intensively developing commercial and economic relations. The agreements on air services, on navigation, on cultural cooperation have been signed and are operating. The Soviet Union helps Morocco develop its economy and natural resources and train national cadres. The recent visit of Morocco's prime minister, Ahmed Osman, to the USSR and the signing of agreements between the two countries set the beginning to a new stage in the strengthening of fundamental relations, the article says.

The article points out that Soviet-Moroccan commercial relations are being steadily developed. Morocco delivers to the Soviet Union oranges, canned fish, wines, cork bark, and other Moroccan staple exports, while it buys from the USSR machinery, [word indistinct] products and equipment needed for the developing Moroccan economy.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses that closeness or coincidence of the stands on the main questions of the international situation are an effective factor of consolidation of relations between the two countries. Problems of detente and disarmament, creation of the atmosphere of peace and cooperation among all states are constantly reflected in the foreign policy actions of both states. The newspaper writes that the Soviet Union and Morocco condemn Tel Aviv's expansionist aspirations. Both sides believe that peace in the area can only be established on the basis of withdrawal of all Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and of recognition of lawful national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own state.

SOVIET PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYAN REVOLUTION

IZVESTIYA Commentary

LD012128Y Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--Revolution in Libya has turned a new page in the history of its people, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today in an article devoted to Libya's national day--the Day of Revolution. The article stresses that in nine years since the day the revolution took place, a big step was made from age-old feudal backwardness into the century of scientific-technical revolution. Having successfully fulfilled the three-year plan of the country's development for 1973-1975 and having laid the foundations of independent national economy, the Libyan people are coping with the objectives set by the plan of the first Libyan five-year plan period (1976-1980)--the establishment of the (?multinational) heavy and processing industries, a further development of petrochemistry high-production agriculture. 30 new industrial enterprises were put into operation in the country in two years of the five year period. The cooperative movement in the country, establishment of big state mechanized farms, development of the desert are successfully under way.

Profits from oil sales are an impressive source of financing Libyan economic projects, the newspaper stresses. In 1977 these profits amounted to 1,690 million Libyan dinars. "But it is essential who gets these profits. Whether they enrich a small handful of nouveau rich, as it sometimes happens in a number of countries of the Arab East, or are used to improve the welfare of the whole people, as it is done in Libya."

IZVESTIYA points out that Libya's growing cooperation with socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union, promotes Libya's implementation of its important economic objectives. In this connection the article points out that the USSR highly appreciates the important role Libya plays in the struggle for unity of the progressive forces in the Arab world.

Libya considers the objective of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict as one of the most pressing problems of present-day international politics. It resolutely denounces the capitulatory course of the Egyptian leadership

NOVOYE VREMYA Article

LD301741Y Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--Entering the tenth year of the revolution, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is holding a worthy place among the forces of peace and progress in the Arab east, writes the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly.

"The course for socio-economic transformations proclaimed by the Libyan leadership, as well as the anti-imperialist foreign policy enabled the country to take a prominent place among the developing states, to strengthen its international positions and raise the living standards of the people. Nobody can deny now the signal achievements of the Libyan revolution, among which are the state sector of economy ensuring more than 80 per cent of the gross national product, nationalisation of a number of foreign oil companies and measures directed at ensuring a rise in agriculture."

"One of the most important causes of Libya's enhanced prestige is a strengthening of its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which has been particularly noticeable in recent years in the political, economic and other fields. A number of industrial enterprises have been built in Libya, prospecting and extraction of oil are done; work is also underway in the field of geology, public health protection and training of Libyan national personnel with Soviet assistance."

"It is important under the present conditions that the Libyan leadership resolutely condemns the capitulatory policy of separate deals with Israel that is pursued by Egypt, as well as the actions of those who support such an anti-Arab course," the NEW TIMES goes on to write. "Thus, during his recent visit to Peking, A.S. Jallud expressed regret over China's support for the 'betrayal by the Egyptian president, which is rejected by the whole Arab nation'. Libya firmly comes out for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians."

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Article

LD071625Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[G. Krasin commentary: "On the Path of Progress"]

[Text] The Libyan people are today celebrating their national holiday--Revolution Day. Nine years ago, a group of young officers led by M. al-Qadhdhafi, the present head of state, overthrew the thoroughly rotten monarchy and proclaimed a republic. In terms of economic development Libya now occupies one of the foremost positions in the Near East. Total industrial production in the country is increasing annually by 20-25 percent. The nationalization of foreign oil companies is continuing.

The fulfillment of the 3-year development plan (1973-1975) has led to the creation of the infrastructure and agroindustrial base of a diversified national economy and to an increase in the state sector's share in the gross national product to 75 percent.

The new 5-year development plan for 1976-1980 is designed to be a turning point in strengthening the national economy and in transforming the country into an industrial-agrarian state. The tasks set by the 5-year plan are being successfully fulfilled. Ten major industrial enterprises were commissioned in the country last year alone.

Libya's cooperation with the socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union, is playing an important role in implementing the socioeconomic transformations. Our country is providing assistance in the solution of many problems facing the young state. Soviet specialists are participating in drawing up a project for a metallurgical complex with an annual capacity of 5 million tons and are helping to build industrial enterprises to extract oil, train national cadres and prospect for minerals.

Consultations and meetings between the leaders of both countries are making a great contribution to strengthening and expanding the friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Libya. The visit to Libya by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the visits to the Soviet Union by M. al-Qadhdhafi, secretary of the General People's Congress, and by 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, have provided fresh impetus to the development of friendship and bilateral cooperation.

...In February of last year, at the decision of the General People's Congress, Libya became known as the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. (Jamahiriyah, difficult to translate, means "sovereignty of the people" and "state of the masses") The new title fully reflects the revolutionary gains of that country, where the people themselves decide their own destiny and run their own affairs.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW FOR LENINGRAD

LD072204Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rallis, Greece's minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow today for Leningrad. He is in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was seen off by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Before his departure Rallis was received at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and questions regarding commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent before his departure, Rallis called the results of the Moscow meetings and talks very hopeful. I am very satisfied with my visit he said. A number of Greek-Soviet documents directed at the further development of political and cultural relations and scientific and technical cooperation were signed. I am convinced that this visit will lead to a further strengthening and deepening of contacts between our countries in all spheres of life, Rallis said.

Gromykyo Describes Talks

AT071935Y Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 Sep 78 AT

[Interview by ERT correspondent Memos Farakos with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow, date not given--recorded; Gromyko in Russian followed by Greek translation]

[Text] [Question] I would like to ask the minister whether he shares the optimism expressed by Rallis?

[Answer] Since you have asked the question I will reply. I think that Foreign Minister Rallis [words indistinct] in a friendly atmosphere. Both parties were free to submit issues for discussion, any issues.

We discussed issues of bilateral relations and international problems. I think it is correct to claim that the talks were useful, both from the viewpoint of the elevation of our relations to another stage of development and from the viewpoint of finding forms for contact and cooperation on issues that concern not only our peoples but all people of the world--the issues of defending the struggle for peace, for detente. In conclusion, I would like to say that the visit of the minister [words indistinct] in depth. The talks that took place here constitute a significant step in the cause of further development and enrichment of our relations.

I want to stress the significance of the two agreements we have signed today. In short this is what I would like to say.

Lively Interest in Greece

LD071646Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The visit to the USSR of Greek Foreign Minister Rallis is evoking lively interest and close attention in Greece. On the eve of his visit to our country, he told Soviet correspondents that in recent years considerable work has been done in the sphere of developing relations between the two countries.

There are real opportunities for further expanding cooperation in all areas. That these opportunities should be realized is all the more desirable since Soviet-Greek political and economic links have not yet attained the levels of relations existing between the USSR and other Western European states.

In the view of progressive Greek opinion the deepening and broadening of relations with the USSR and other states in the socialist community is a direction in national foreign policy which has great prospects.

VIOLENCE IN TURKEY 'INSTIGATED BY U.S. IMPERIALISTS'

TA071543Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1030 GMT 6 Sep 78 TA

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] New incidents broke out--mostly for political reasons--in Turkey last Sunday, which resulted in deaths and injuries. Provocateurs in Ankara spread the rumor that leftist forces attacked mosques. During the resulting incidents, numerous buildings and shops were set on fire and destroyed. The incidents in Sivas reached such dimensions that the interior minister had to go there to conduct an investigation.

Other incidents in Istanbul and Gaziantep also resulted in deaths and injuries. According to the ANATOLIA news agency, the culprits in these incidents are the members of the fascist Nationalist Action Party and the idealist clubs. Some of them have been arrested.

According to the figures of the British NEW STATESMAN magazine, the fascists have been killing an average of two persons a day since the beginning of this year. What are the aims of the extreme rightists, who want to lead the country into anarchy and terror? On the one hand, they try to weaken the struggle for social and economic rights by frightening the broad toiling masses and the labor unions. On the other hand, these fascist elements want to place the present Turkish Government in a difficult position and discredit it in the eyes of the people by creating incidents. These calculations are finally aimed at paving the way for army intervention in the situation to strengthen the positions of big capital and its backers by suppressing the democratic forces.

These plans prepared by the Turkish reactionary forces suit the interests of foreign forces as well, because these forces are concealing the Turkish people's struggle for its rights from the [words indistinct] and they are afraid of any positive developments in the country, because the Turkish people and those who defend its interests are opposing the political, economic and military presence of U.S. imperialism on the country. Millions of Turks want the U.S. military bases in the country to be dismantled, want Turkey to leave NATO and CENTO and want to guarantee Turkey's national security by developing friendly relations with all the countries in the region. These wishes are expressed in political meetings and demonstrations, and they are voiced through the decisions at the meetings and congresses of (?DISK) [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] and through statements of many party members who strongly defend the national independence of the country. All these greatly frighten the imperialist forces, especially U.S. imperialism, because it endangers its policy of colonialism in Turkey and because it weakens the southeast wing of the aggressive NATO bloc. That is why, my dear listeners, the relevant U.S. services are closely following the events in Turkey. The GUNAYDIN newspaper wrote this spring that the United States is continuously taking Turkey's pulse.

The same newspaper said that CIA and FBI agents, who have penetrated Turkey's various state organs, have passed on Turkey's state secrets to Washington.

SURAYDIN had especially pointed out that U.S. diplomats, whose duty is to prepare various plans for interfering in Turkey's internal affairs, are in most cases CIA agents. For example, former U.S. Ambassador to Ankara Macomber had not even felt the need to deny the rumors that he is linked with this instigating organization. Turkish newspapers had also reported, citing the book "A File for the Neo-Fascists," published in France, that the leaders of the Nationalist Action Party are linked with the CIA and with fascist elements in various countries.

As stated by Turkish Socialist Party leader Mehmet Aybar, the fascists, who are connected with the Americans and act under the orders of those who are connected with the Americans, present a serious danger for the country. All the progressive forces in Turkey are calling on the people to oppose this danger.

MAYOR OF IZMIR LAUDS TURKISH-SOVIET TIES

LD071400Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Izmir, September 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Dmitriy Markshev reports: Opportunities for the development of Turkish-Soviet relations are now more favourable than ever before, Ihsan Alianak the mayor of Izmir, said to the TASS correspondent on Tuesday. The recent visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and the signing of important documents have opened a new stage in the development of these relations. We in Turkey hope, the mayor stressed, that this was only the first step toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples.

The Turkish people, he said, not only highly appreciate the assistance which the Soviet Union has been giving the Republic of Turkey in industrialization, but also remember well the selfless help which Soviet Russia and Vladimir Lenin were giving to Turkey during a most difficult period in its history, during the struggle for independence. As the saying goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed. The Soviet Union showed itself to be a true friend of the Turkish people, Ihsan Alianak said.

Economic cooperation between our countries keeps growing. We are doing brisk and mutually beneficial trade. The further all-round expansion of cultural ties between Turkey and the Soviet Union, Ihsan Alianak said, would undoubtedly strengthen the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship between our people. An active exchange of students, specialists and workers in culture would undoubtedly contribute to this to a great extent. In conducting such exchanges the two sides would not only enrich each other and borrow each other's experience, but, what is most important, come to know each other better. There is nothing like personal contacts and friendly conversations to help people understand each other better and strengthen friendly ties between them, Ihsan Alianak said in conclusion.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF SOVIET, TURKISH PEACE COMMITTEES

LD071232Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A joint communique has been published in Istanbul by the Turkish Peace Committee and a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee, which was on a visit there. It says that the friendly relations between the USSR and Turkey, the foundations for which were laid by Lenin and the founder of the Turkish Republic, Ataturk, continue to develop successfully. The sides noted that the principles of friendly cooperation that are contained in the political document signed between the USSR and Turkey during the visit of Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit to Moscow open up favorable possibilities for deepening neighborly relations.

SMITH STATEMENT CONFIRMS FALSITY OF 'INTERNAL SETTLEMENT'

LD071327Y Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

["Racists Show Their True Colour"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, September 7, TASS--Ian Smith, the leader of the Rhodesian racists, said in "Parliament" in Salisbury that he would now adopt a new home policy course. The essence of this new (policy) was made clear by the minister of the interior of the illegal regime, Hayman, who said that there will be no "transfer of power" to the Africans on December 31 as was envisaged earlier by the agreement on an "internal settlement" which was concluded betwen Ian Smith and the three African leaders--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau.

The statements by the Rhodesian racists confirmed the opinion, long current in the independent African states, that the "internal stttlement", or in other words, a deal between Smith and the three African quislings on a subsequent "transfer of power" to the African majority was nothing more than a camouflage to be used by the racists as a cover-up to have the Zimbabwe people stop their liberation struggle and get the economic sanctions against Rhodesia lifted. No one in Salisbury intended seriously to transfer power to the African majority.

When it became clear that the Zimbabwe people refused to be deceived and rejected this deal of the racists with a handful of African puppets and continue fighting for freedom with arms in hand under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, the Smith clique evidently decided to discard this masquerade with the bankrupt "internal settlement" and to rely on a purely military solution of the Rhodesian problem. According to foreign news services, Salisbury is going shortly to undertake new military ventures, specifically against neighbouring Zambia.

Thus, the doomed white-minority regime deliberately aggravates tension in the south of the African Continent. In this policy, it relies on the assistance and support of the Western powers. It was learned as a result of a scandal in London that British Petroleum and Shell have been supplying, with the government's knowledge, the illegal Smith regime with fuel in the course of 12 years in defiance of the U.N. international sanctions. Thus the Western benefactors of the Smith regime have become accomplices of the racists' crimes.

WEST DISAPPOINTED BY CONCLUSIONS OF LUSAKA CONFERENCE

LD051257Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[B. Pilyatskin report: "Just Cause of Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Maputo--The meeting of the presidents of Africa's five "frontline states"--Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana--has ended in Lusaka. Leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front took part in the talks.

The time elapsed since the last meeting of the leaders of the "frontline states" in March has confirmed their conclusion on the stillborn nature of the so-called "internal settlement" widely publicized in Salisbury. It has not only failed to halt the armed partisan movement but, on the contrary, has been its catalyst. Fresh fighters are constantly enlisting under the banners of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Its operations have acquired the scale of a nationwide uprising.

those taking part in the Lusaka meeting confirmed that power in Zimbabwe should be transferred to the Patriotic Front. This is an unambiguous reply to the political intriguers from Salisbury and the Western capitals. It is no accident that people there cannot conceal their disappointment and annoyance at the results of the conference of leaders of the "frontline states." Various radio voices are speaking of the "inflexibility" of Africa which, they say, has failed to understand "good will" and has announced an intensification of the armed struggle. But what "flexibility" can there be if Smith's punitive troops are raging on the land of Zimbabwe? What "good will" do the racists expect from Africa if their regular troops, provided with modern NATO weapons, are attacking peaceful population centers in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana? Exposing the racists' acts of brutality in an interview after the Lusaka meeting published by the newspaper NOTICIAS, Mozambique President Samora Machel pointed to the false nature of the "neutrality" under which Rhodesia, Britain and the United States are hiding. In reality these Western powers are siding with the enemies of Zimbabwe; they support Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa.

ZAMBIA EXPECTING 'NEW ARMED PROVOCATION' FROM RHODESIA

LD072316Y Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, September 7, TASS--Zambia's Foreign Minister Siteke Mwali has said here that the racist regime, in a bid to take revenge for the defeat in the struggle against the Zimbabwe patriots, is preparing a new armed provocation against Zambia.

Zambia has been supporting and will continue to support the just cause of the Zimbabwe people who are fighting for their freedom and independence, he stressed. A new provocation of the Salisbury regime, the minister said will only further aggravate tension in the south of Africa.

BOTSWANA REPELS RHODESIAN 'ARMED PROVOCATION'

LD072329Y Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, September 7, TASS--The Government of Botswana has reported a new armed provocation committed by the Rhodesian military. A group of Rhodesian troops fired at Botswana's frontierpost in the area of Kazungula, says a statement published in Gaborone. Having been rebuffed by Botswana's defence forces, the aggressors were compelled to retreat.

The bandit attack of the illegal racist regime came immediately after its ringleader Smith made new threats against neighbouring African states which support the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots.

'SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES' IN PRC-BACKED TANZAM RAILROAD

LD061350Y Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

The Tanzam Railway, the biggest economic project implemented in Africa with the aid of the PRC, is encountering serious technical difficulties. These difficulties have recently had such a negative effect on the economy of Zambia and Tanzania that the countries were forced to hold with the participation of the PRC a special meeting to discuss the situation.

As the recent report by the World Bank notes, the carriages supplied from the PRC for Tanzam permanently break down, locomotives fall into disrepair, as a result of which the carrying capacity of the railway had reduced by a half.

The result of the Chinese "aid" is pitiful: The young African states are suffering losses. As a REUTER correspondent in Dar es Salaam pointed out, Zambia experiences difficulties in the transportation of copper, which is detrimental to its economy.

There are some people, who are explaining from purely racialist positions the disruptions on Tanzam by the fact that Africans allegedly cannot operate the equipment and do not have trained specialists. One may ask in this connection, why the Africans, including Tanzanians and Zambians, have been successfully operating for several decades now other railways in the territories of their countries? Hence the explanation is quite different. As the newspaper New York TIMES notes, China does not have modern technology that would enable it to implement successfully complex economic projects in Africa.

But why then did Peking undertake the construction of Tanzam? Now, five years after the construction was completed, Chinese real aims look quite devious.

Peking, subordinating its economic ties with Africa to its hegemonic ambitions, undertook to build Tanzam guided not by the interests of aid to Tanzania and Zambia, but in the hope of consolidating its political and ideological influence in that region. It is not by chance that Chinese experts, who worked in the construction of Tanzam were engaged not so much in training personnel for the railway, but in the distribution of "red booklets" and ideas of the "Great Helmsman." "We will not allow the economic ties with China to be used for influencing Tanzania's political and ideological life," President Julius Nyerere was forced to warn.

In addition, the Chinese made a good profit on the construction of Tanzam. Granting a loan of 400 million dollars for its construction, Peking stipulated that payment shall be made either in freely convertible currency, or through deliveries of copper from Zambia. A credit in the form of Chinese products, which were sold to Tanzania and Zambia, was granted to repay the technical aid of the PRC. China thus flooded the markets of these countries with its low quality consumer goods and thus created a serious competition for the developing national industry of Tanzania and Zambia. Such an approach constitutes, as a matter of fact, sabotage of industrialization of Africa.

The major Nigerian newspaper West African PILOT wrote: One cannot help drawing the conclusion that in giving "aid" to the African countries, the PRC is not so much interested in their development as it hopes to achieve a propaganda effect and the attainment of its hegemonic aims in Africa.

AFRICAN SUBURB OF CAPE TOWN RUTHLESSLY DESTROYED

LD071732Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

["Outrages by Racialists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Maputo, September 7, TASS--Crossroads, the last and the biggest African suburb of Capetown, ceased its existence. Its 20,000 inhabitants were left homeless. Earlier, the South African racialist authorities had razed to the ground Modderdam, Unibell and a number of other African districts of this city.

The operation of the forcible eviction of Africans from Crossroads was carried out with an exceptional ruthlessness. Before pulling down the houses by powerful bulldozers and tractors, the police, backed by army units, arrested "politically unreliable" persons. As a result of the police swoop, about 500 people, mainly activists of anti-racialist organizations, and persons, sympathizing with fighter against apartheid and racial discrimination, have been thrown behind bars. One of them was shot dead in the alleged escape attempt. The forcible eviction of Africans from cities is, as the Pretoria authorities believe, the most effective measure to prevent popular disturbances and preserve the "tranquility and order" in the country. The eviction decision was adopted after the uprising in Soweto in June 1976.

KLYCHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM KENYATTA FUNERAL

LD071505Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A Soviet state delegation headed by A.-M. Klychev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Nairobi 3 September. It had participated in the funeral of Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Republic of Kenya.

NIGERIAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD061429Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guest From Nigeria"]

[Text] Rear Adm M.A. Adelanwa, member of the Supreme Military Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and navy chief of staff, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Navy.

M.A. Adelanwa and those accompanying him were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Flt Adm G.M. Yegorov, chief of the Navy Main Staff, and other admirals and officers.

The welcoming party included J.G.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR, and Lt Col Avn N. Adama, defense attache.

The military delegation from Nigeria laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall and familiarized itself with the sights of the Moscow Kremlin.

On 4 September M.A. Adelanwa called on Flt Adm G.M. Yegorov, chief of the Navy Main Staff. Friendly talks were held on questions of mutual interest.

On the same day Rear Adm M.A. Adelanwa left on a tour of the country.

KUZNETSOV TO HEAD DELEGATION AT ETHIOPIAN CELEBRATION

LD061720Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation, led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first vice-chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will visit Ethiopia this month. The delegation will hold talks on developing bilateral cooperation. It will also take part in the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian popular revolution on 12 September.

RADIO MOSCOW COMMENTS ON ASEAN, ASIAN SECURITY CONCEPT

[Text] The INDONESIAN OBSERVER recently commented on the relationship between the Soviet Union and ASEAN. In this connection, our observer, (Yevgeniy Kalayev), comments:

The INDONESIAN OBSERVER editorial mentions several columnists--by pen name--who oppose the view that the Soviet Union, unlike other big powers, has no interests in this part of the world. Such a view is groundless and needs no explanation. It is a deliberate attempt to give the word "interests" an entirely different connotation.

The Soviet Union is actually interested in the presence of stable peace in Southeast Asia and is demonstrating this attitude by pursuing a creative policy. The Soviet Union long ago established diplomatic, trade and cultural ties with all of the ASEAN countries and is making an effort to further develop them. However, the Soviet Union's interests in ASEAN do not match those of Japan, the United States, Western Europe and the PRC. I am listing them in the same order as the INDONESIAN OBSERVER does.

What do the imperialist countries mean by "interests" in this region? Of course, they are primarily the capital investments of the Japanese, U.S. and Western European monopolies and the profits they gain from the exploitation of the natural resources and the exploitation of the cheap labor in Indonesia and other ASEAN countries.

For instance, direct Japanese investment, which has surpassed that of Japan's competitors in Southeast Asia, amounted to $5,464 billion by the end of March 1977. U.S. investment in the same region also runs into billions of dollars. Meanwhile, the United States keeps military bases in Japan, South Korea and elsewhere for the stationing of land, sea and air forces and the 7th Fleet, which has nuclear ships roaming the waters of Southeast Asia, to protect its investment.

At present, China's leaders also have selfish interests in Southeast Asia. The INDONESIAN OBSERVER could not have overlooked them. If those interests were turned into money, they would amount to $16.3 billion. That is the amount the Chinese bourgeoisie have invested in the ASEAN countries.

Protecting the special rights of the Chinese bourgeoisie is part of the foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership, which is interested in using its capital to implement a big-power, militaristic policy.

The goal of this policy was defined by Mao Tse-tung in 1965. Mao called for the control of Southeast Asia because of the region's abundant natural resources needed for China's industrial development.

For its part, the Soviet Union has neither military bases nor capital invested in the region. Therefore, there is no reason to justify any attempt to liken Soviet interests to those of the imperialist countries and the PRC. The imperialists' plundering and dividing of the world into spheres of influence and zones of interest since colonial times are foreign to Soviet policy.

Speaking about Soviet policy toward developing countries at the 25th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev said: The Soviet Union seeks no gain for itself, is not looking for concessions, is not attempting to seek political domination and is not building military bases.

The attempt made by the INDONESIAN OBSERVER to represent the Soviet Union as a component force in the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and as having suggested the joining of peace and security in Asia with the collective efforts of countries on the continent has created a strange impression.

It seems that newspaper writers are not very well informed about the Soviet stand on peace in Asia in general and in Southeast Asia in particular, because if they were they would know that the Soviet Union considers the proposals of creating a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace as being on a par with the Soviet proposal on creating a stable peace and lasting security on the entire Asian Continent.

I particularly wish to note CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Leonid Brehnev's speeches in New Delhi on 29 November 1973 and in Ulaanbaatar on 26 November 1974. In his New Delhi speech, Leonid Brezhnev said: Many interesting proposals have been put forward in a spirit of advancing peace in Asia. They are, for instance, the Southeast Asian concept of neutrality, the search for a formula to insure neighborly relations among the South Asian countries, the proposals to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and plans to establish regional cooperation.

Thus, in 1973 the Soviet Union already looked favorably at the ASEAN proposal on the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union considers the proposal as one of those aimed at a common goal, namely the building of stable peace and security in Asia.

The INDONESIAN OBSERVER'S allegations that until recently the Soviet Union had adopted a "negative" attitude toward the proposals are, as you see, not in line with reality. There is no logic to the INDONESIAN OBSERVER'S statement that the Soviet Union should support the ASEAN concept and, at the same time, withdraw its proposal on Asian collective security.

I said earlier that the attempt to compare a proposal dealing with all of Asia with one dealing with a particular region is unacceptable, because the proposals have deep-rooted links which are based on the Asian nations' experiences in struggling for peace, freedom and progress. These are reflected in particular in the decisions of the historic Bandung conference.

By proposing creation of a stable peace in Asia the Soviet Union is advancing certain principles which, if put into practice, can help attain these goals. I have in mind the principles on banning the use of force, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty and peaceful cooperation based on equality. One can see that these principles are in conformity with the Bandung principles.

TASS SCORES U.S. ECONOMIC, MILITARY PRESENCE IN PHILIPPINES

LD062312Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 6 September, TASS--A group of experts from the United States is working out a plan to create "industrial zones" around American military bases in the Philippines in order to "consolidate" the economic position of the United States in this country. According to the information service of the New York TIMES, in particular, it envisions the creation in the environs of some of the largest bases--the naval base at Subic Bay and Clark Air Base--of industrial regions cementing the military enclaves of the United States on Philippine soil.

Subic Bay and Clark extend over an area of more than 76,000 hectares of formerly highly fertile soil, now turned into a desert. According to a recent report by the Philippines DAILY EXPRESS, systematic felling as well as tests of defoliants and other chemicals carried out at Pentagon orders have destroyed forest reserves around the bases on an area of 55,000 hectares.

This has brought about a serious unsettling of the ecological balance in the area of the bases, which in turn has led to floods, inflicting great damage to the country's economy.

Besides, the American bases are a constant source of tension in the Philippines. Personnel from these bases, who enjoy extraterritorial rights, keep breaking Philippine laws with impunity. The Filipino public considers such a situation to be a direct violation of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

At the demand of the Philippine side, talks between Washington and Manila began in 1976 concerning a revision of the unequal agreement on the bases with a view to subjecting them to supervision by the Philippine state. But the United States has been resorting to a tactic of delays and procrastination, in order to preserve as many advantages as possible.

In their drive to settle even more firmly on Philippine soil, the American monopolies have over the past 8 years invested $1.25 billion in the Philippines and expanded their holdings. This is being done in order to insure their penetration of the Philippine economy in case the American military presence there should cease. The same objective is being pursued by the new plan of setting up "industrial zones."

MALAYSIAN TRADE DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO USSR

LD071507Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A Malaysian trade delegation was in the Soviet Union from 28 August through 2 September.

During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions concerning the state of and prospects for trade relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

INDOCHINA

VIETNAMESE TRADE UNION LEADER INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

LD071609Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent S. Modenov interview with Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions: "Beneath the Banner of Socialism"]

[Text] Today is the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. On the eve of this portentious date, TRUD's correspondent met with Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] and chairman of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Union [VCTU], who was in the Soviet Union. He asked him to answer a number of question for the newspaper.

[Question] Please describe the successes of the Vietnamese people in socialist building and the atmosphere in which the republic is greeting its national holiday.

[Answer] Today is a great holiday in our motherland. We are celebrating the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of free Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

For many, hard years the Vietnamese people, relying on the disinterested aid and support of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries of the socialist community and all progressive mankind, waged a courageous struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. Having won a victory in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the people of Vietnam achieved the victory of the people's democratic revolution, united the country and led it on to the path of socialist development.

Today, our country is still encountering many difficulties. The consequence of the long war and the influence of neocolonialism have left great problems in the economic, political and social spheres. However, under the tested leadership of the VCP and with the consistent aid and support of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries only 3 years after the liberation of South Vietnam and the unification of the motherland, the Vietnamese people, developing and augmenting glorious revolutionary traditions in the liberation struggle and in peaceful building, have achieved great successes. The wounds inflicted by aggression have healed. The restoration and development of industrial production is proceeding successfully. Transformations are being made in the sphere of production relations, and the consequences of neocolonialism are being liquidated in southern Vietnam.

Statistics speak eloquently of the achievements of Vietnamese workers. I will cite just a few. According to our 5-year-plan target, 5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity are to be generated in the SRV in 1980. Last year, 3.46 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated in the republic, and by the end of this year we expect 3.9 billion kilowatt-hours to have been generated. By the end of the 5-year plan the country expects to extract 10 million tons of coal. In 1977, 6.2 million tons were extracted, and in 1978 it is proposed to produce 7 million tons of coal. In the first 6 months of this year the volume of capital construction exceeded last year's analogous indicators by 37 percent.

Illiteracy has been almost totally liquidated in the provinces of South Vietnam in only 3 years. Today one SRV citizen in four is studying.

At precisely the time when the Vietnamese people are devoting all their energy to the cause of their country's postwar restoration and development, the Cambodian authorities, incited by the Chinese leadership, have unleashed a real war on the border with Vietnam.

Quite recently, the Peking leaders, accusing our country of allegedly oppressing the Hoa people, stopped giving aid to Vietnam and extended provocations on the border, flagrantly threatening the republic's sovereignty. Their task is to create economic difficulties for Vietnam and to deny us the possibility of more quickly healing the wounds of war. They do not wish Vietnam to be a stong socialist state in the future. It is becoming increasingly obvious with every passing day that a mighty Socialist Vietnam, pursuing a consistent policy on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is an obstacle to the Chinese leadership in implementing its great power, hegemonistic policy in Southeast Asia.

Persistently repulsing the provocative actions of China and its allies, the people of Vietnam are fully resolved to double their energy in socialist building and to defend their motherland.

[Question] How are relations developing between the Vietnamese and Soviet trade unions?

[Answer] Longstanding, close, friendly relations exist between the working people and trade unions of our countries. There is not a single worker or peasant in Vietnam who does not know of the tremendous aid which the sons and daughters of the country of Lenin have given and are now continuing to give us.

Vietnam's trade unions consist of approximately 3 million working people. They play an important role in organizing mass competition, take an active part in production management, are concerned with improving the working people's working and living conditions and are doing great work to fulfill the Fourth VCP Congress decisions. And in realizing all these large-scale tasks, we rely on the tremendous experience accumulated by Soviet trade unions.

Delegations are regularly exchanged between trade union centers in the SRV and the USSR. Soviet comrades who come to us generously share their experience and knowledge of the theory and practice of trade union building. And our trade union workers and foremost workers learn much that is useful when they visit the Soviet Union. The AUCCTU gives great assistance in training cadres for our confederation. Many Vietnamese comrades now being trained in Moscow and Leningrad are studying questions of labor economics and the organization of mass cultural work. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet trade unions for all this.

The recent meeting between members of the VCTU delegation and the AUCCTU leadership provided further graphic manifestation of the strong friendship and close cooperation so characteristic of relations between the trade unions of our two countries.

[Question] What are your impressions of your stay in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] First of all, I wish to say that all we members of the Vietnamese trade union delegation have been deeply touched by the Soviet people's cordial, fraternal welcome. In Moscow, Leningrad and Volgograd we encountered manifestations of the sincere feelings of friendship and solidarity the working people of the Soviet Union have with the Vietnamese people in building a new life.

We have seen the enthusiasm with which the Soviet people are working, implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. We have seen what successes the mighty Soviet Union has achieved in communist building.

The working class and all working people of our country perceived with profound gratitude the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the Soviet Union's immutable support for the Vietnamese people's efforts aimed at building a new society, improving the people's living conditions, defending the SRV's inalienable sovereign rights and strengthening the international positions of the SRV--socialism's dependable outpost in Southeast Asia. These words were a powerful, inspiring factor for all the 50 million people of Vietnam.

USTINOV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO SRV DEFENSE MINISTER

LD071443Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Hanoi:

Esteemed comrade minister: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the national holiday of the fraternal Vietnamese people, I send you and all Vietnamese servicemen combat greetings and most cordial congratulations on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and from myself personally.

Soviet servicemen, like all the Soviet people, entertain feelings of sincere sympathy and respect for the fraternal Vietnamese people. They rejoice at the successes of the SRV's working people in their peaceful creative labor in implementing the decisions of the Fourth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress and support the efforts of the heroic Vietnamese people and of their armed forces aimed at defending the socialist gains and the national independence of their motherland.

May the inviolable friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and SRV strengthen and develop.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIAL ON JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW0800045Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text of interview with Professor Dmitriy Petrov, chief of the Japan Department, Far Eastern Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by a Radio Moscow reporter--read by announcer; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Newspapers in various countries are widely commending the recently-signed Japan-PRC Peace and Friendship Treaty. Most commentators emphasize that the treaty is openly directed against the Soviet Union and that it has paved the way for a tripartite alliance including the United States, China and Japan, thereby causing a major deterioration in the international situation in Asia. For example, the Singapore paper STRAITS TIMES editorially stressed that the treaty's nature is evidently anti-Soviet. The Hong Kong magazine [name indistinct] wrote that the significance of the Japan-PRC Peace and Friendship Treaty is that it serves the purposes of those forces trying to create a NATO in the East by combining it--the Japan-PRC treaty--with the Japan-U.S. security treaty. What is your view on this matter?

[Answer] Public opinion in various countries which expresses apprehension about the possible international political impact of the Japan-China treaty is understandable to us, the Soviet people. At a time when all people are striving for a firm trend toward detente, a disarmament treaty and a guaranteed lasting peace, any move that runs counter to this basic line is all the more conspicuous.

We do know that Japanese Government sources have repeatedly declared that the treaty with China is not directed against the Soviet Union, and that Article 4 of the treaty provides for Japan's right to independent decisions. Their declarations, however, are nothing more than an interpretation of the treaty. China has never said that it agrees to the assessment of the treaty voiced by official Japanese sources. On the contrary, seizing every opportunity it can, Peking stresses that the fact that Japan agreed to incorporate the hegemony clause into the treaty means a great victory for Chinese diplomacy and a triumph for Chinese foreign policy.

Therefore, I think that the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN was absolutely right when it wrote that the hegemony clause in the Japan-PRC treaty is directed against the Soviet Union. Under these circumstances, everyone should understand that the fact that Japan signed a treaty which included an anti-Soviet hegemony clause can only be considered an unfriendly act that could yield almost any kind of result.

[Question] A Japanese Junior Chamber of Commerce delegation led by Taro Aso, president of the chamber, recently visited the Soviet Union. In this connection, Japanese newspaper articles claimed that, during the delegation's visit, a Soviet official asserted that the unsettled problems which were taken up at the Japan-USSR summit meeting in October 1973 included the so-called territorial problem. What is your viewpoint, professor?

[Answer] This reported interpretation of the 1973 Moscow agreement is totally groundless. The Soviet Union has always considered an entire set of problems that should be resolved by the two nations including the fisheries issue, further development of economic cooperation, as well as the peace treaty issue--one of the major political problems yet to be resolved. As is known, the Soviet Union has clearly stated on many occasions that it is ready to settle these problems and sign a peace treaty with Japan on the basis of the realities that became existent at the end of World War II.

Among other things, this treaty will naturally contain a border agreement. By now, I believe that Japan is well aware of the Soviet position which resolutely demands Japan's respect for the principle of the inviolability of the present boarder. In this connection, I would like to recall the fact that Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in his answer to ASAHI SHIMBUN's managing editor Hata in June last year, said that the interpretation which asserts the presence of an "unsettled territorial problem" between the two countries is one-sided and unjustifiable. This is the Soviet position. Much of the speculation that has appeared in Japanese newspapers on this issue, I believe, is the result of an arbitrary interpretation of the talks held by the Japanese Junior Chamber of Commerce delegation during its stay in the USSR. They are all totally groundless.

I would like to add that the Soviet position regarding the so-called territorial problem is well known in Japan. The Japanese Government's attitude about it is known to us, too.

Under these circumstances, the best way to develop relations between the two countries, I believe, is not to repeat those things already known to each side over and over again but to settle the issues on which the positions of both sides are already relatively close.

Our positions are relatively close on a number of issues between us now. Among them are issues related to the struggle for peace and disarmament, the cause of lasting peace in Asia and development of trade and economic relations on a reciprocal basis. We should make gradual headway in settling these problems, our progress will be conducive to an atmosphere of mutual trust that will lead to the settlement of more difficult problems.

[Question] Representatives of the Japanese Government have recently and frequently declared that Japan will take steps to improve and further develop its relations with the USSR. What is your view on this point, professor?

[Answer] We know that Prime Minister Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sonoda have recently made such statements repeatedly. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has consistently worked to improve and develop its relations with Japan, believing that only this line can totally fulfill the interests and desires of the two nations. Any deterioration in USSR-Japanese relations resulting from the signing of the Japan-PRC treaty would be the result of the Japanese Government's own attitude. We have never signed a treaty with any country that could be regarded as directed against Japan. Nevertheless, Japan has signed a treaty with China that is directed against the USSR. Therefore, Japan should be responsible for all the consequences arising from this action.

Japanese officials must be well aware of this fact. That is why they recognize the need for measures to improve relations with the USSR. However, we , the Soviet people, expect their statements to be not merely lip service aimed at obscuring the anti-Soviet leaning of the Japan-PRC treaty. Their statements should be supported with concrete content and steps.

As for the Soviet Union, there is not doubt that the USSR, holding onto its firm policies for world peace and development of relations with all countries including Japan, will take a forward-looking view of every proposal Japan makes in order to basically improve our relations and help to reach an appropriate agreement on it.

MPRP POLITBURO APPROVAL OF TSEDENBAL CRIMEA TALKS NOTED

LD080757Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 September,TASS--The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution on the results of the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo rates highly the results of the Crimea meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal and regards it as an important contribution to the cause of further strengthening the traditional, internationalist bonds of brotherhood between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, of their all-round rapprochement in all spheres of social life and to the strengthening of the positions of world socialism and international security.

The resolution notes with deep satisfaction that this meeting once again confirmed the complete unity of views of the sides on all the questions under discussion and was further vivid proof of the steadily deepening fraternal friendship and close, all-round cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between Mongolia and the USSR.

The Crimea meeting, the Politburo resolution states, demonstrated once again the deep devotion of the CPSU and the MPRP to the cause of the international working class and the cause of the peace and social progress of the peoples. It showed that the USSR and Mongolia are fully determined to continue struggling tirelessly for the development of detente and for the lasting peace and security of the peoples.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo drew attention to the special danger for the cause of peace and socialism in the actions of the present Chinese leadership, which is pursuing a policy of the militarization of the country, expanding its direct political and military cooperation with imperialist and other reactionary forces and using every means to undermine the positions of the socialist community and the revolutionary, liberation forces of the present.

The Chinese leadership's unrestrained expansionism is being graphically manifested in the crude encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in Peking's territorial claims and subversive actions against neighboring states.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo confirmed the complete support of People's Mongolia for the courageous Vietnamese people, who are resolutely defending the right to a free, independent existence and to build a new, happy life--a right which they won in a selfless struggle over a period of many years.

The communists and working people of the MPRP, the resolution states, wholly approve the results of the friendly meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal. The Mongolian people assess the results of the Crimea meeting as a new outstanding contribution by the CPSU, the Soviet state and L.I. Brezhnev personally to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to the deepening of their internationalist friendship and all-round cooperation and to the strengthening of the coordination of their activity in the international arena for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo declared that Mongolia would continue steadily to develop and deepen its fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to do everything for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of world socialism and of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces.

LAZAR, TSEDENBAL ATTACK PRC AT ULAANBAATAR DINNER

LD071555Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 September--G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, is continuing his official visit to Mongolia.

Speaking at a dinner given in honor of the Hungarian guest, J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, declared that the further rapprochement and cohesion of the Mongolian and Hungarian peoples is founded on the joint struggle to build a socialist society and to defend peace throughout the world and on the class alliance with the working people of the great Soviet Union, which is our chief mainstay, and with the working people of the other socialist community countries.

The attempts of the Peking leaders, guided by great power hegemonism and an adventurist policy of war and aggression, to knock together blocs and alliances directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community arouse legitimate alarm in us, J. Batmonh emphasized.

In reply, G. Lazar said that the enemies of positive trends in international relations receive support from the Chinese leaders. The great power, hegemonist plans of the Peking rulers directed against the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism represent a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples of the continent of Asia.

DPRK 30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION NOTED

LD071550Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The workers of the DPRK will hold a great festival on September 9 marking the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Korean Government of workers and peasants. Supported by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the workers of People's Korea have, in a short time, turned their country into a developed industrial and agrarian state. The impressive achievements of the DPRK have convincingly confirmed the fruitfulness of the relations which have arisen between the socialist countries. The principles of socialist internationalism, complete equality, mutual advantage and fraternal mutual aid form the basis of these relations. At our microphone is Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Board of the Society of Soviet-Korean Friendship and minister of light industry:

[Tarasov--begin recording] I have been to the DPRK many times and have become convinced of what remarkable successes have been achieved by the workers of People's Korea in the development of their economy and national culture. I have attended many industrial enterprises, seen tended fields of agricultural cooperatives and the wide streets and modern, well-built houses of (?your country).

In talking with us, Korean comrades have stressed more than once that the Korean people treasure friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, relations which are based on principles of socialist internationalism.

There are many symbols of successful cooperation on Korean soil. These are, for example, the textile combine and TETs in Pyongyang, the new shops of the Imeni (?Kimchaek) metallurgical combine in (?the town of Chongjin), the oil processing works in Unggi and dozens of other industrial facilities. [end recording]

The birth of a workers' and peasants' state on Korean soil came as a result of the Korean people's struggle against colonialist oppressors and the defeat of Japanese militarism by the Soviet Army in August 1945.

In a speech to the people of the town of (Alisasoveyeva) devoted to the month of solidarity with the Korean people struggling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis, Comrade O Mun-han, deputy chairman of the Korea Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said:

[O Mun-han--begin recording in Korean with Russian translation superimposed] Korean-Soviet friendship has historical roots. It was born in the fire of the struggle for freedom and independence. The Soviet people and the Soviet Army helped the Korean people in their struggle for liberation from the Japanese colonial yoke. The Soviet people gave and are giving us material and moral support for the defense of our revolutionary gains and in the cause of the construction of socialism. The Korean people are profoundly grateful to the Soviet people for this. [end recording]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 7 September carries a report on the 30th anniversary of the DPRK Government that notes: "The Soviet people and the peoples of other socialist countries render the DPRK diplomatic support in the world arena. They support the lawful right of the Korean people to decide independently and without interference by outside forces the fate of their own country."]

KOREA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

SK060800Y Moscow in Korean 1330 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] A delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society led by Comrade Chi Chang-ik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, arrived in Moscow on 5 September. The Korean guests will attend events marking Soviet-Korean Friendship Month which is being observed in the Soviet Union to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation's visit to the Soviet Union will begin with their participation in the report meeting [word indistinct] which will be held on 6 September in Moscow. The Korean comrades will visit Soviet-Korean Friendship Organization enterprises, [words indistinct]. In addition to Moscow, they will also tour Leningrad and (?Dushanbe, capital of Tadzhik).

VENEZUELA URGES OAS TO DISCUSS NICARAGUA SITUATION

LD072348Y Moscow TASS in English 2317 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 7, TASS--Somoza's bloody repressions against the people of Nicaragua are giving rise to profound indignation and anxiety of many countries, members of the Organisation of American States. At the demand of Venezuela's Government, an urgent meeting of the Permanent Council of the Organisation of American States was held today in the American capital to resolve the question of holding a special consultative conference of foreign ministers of the countries, members of the organisation, on the situation in Nicaragua.

Motivating the initiative of his government, Venezuela's Ambassador at the Organisation of American States Jose Maria Machin emphasized that a criticial situation has now developed in Nicaragua as a result of Somoza's anti-popular measures. Somoza replied with bloody repressions to the people's striving to have a democratic government that would guarantee observance of elementary human rights.

Venezuela's representative drew the attention of the Permanent Council and said it was possible that in the obtaining conditions the Somoza clique could provoke a conflict with neighbouring states. On behalf of Venezuela's Government, the ambassador urged the Organisation of American States to discuss without delay the situation in Nicaragua.

Venezuela's initiative has received broad support of the delegates of states, members of the Permanent Council, representatives of Colombia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Jamaica and a number of other countries backed the proposal of Venezuela's Government. To the disappointment of those present, U.S. delegates kept silent, though Washington is usually very active in professing "concern for human rights". In the opinion of some commentators, this stand is explained by the fact that exactly the United States bears direct responsibility for the advent to power of the Somoza clique and its keeping in power, the clique which is supported by Washington's lavish military-economic aid.

The Permanent Council admitted the gravity of the questions raised by Venezuela's representative. Decision has been taken to hold the council's another meeting next week.

NICARAGUAN STRIKE CONTINUES; CALL FOR 'ARMED UPRISING'

LD072306Y Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, September 7, TASS--A call for an armed uprising has been made by the radio of Nicaragua, where a general strike of protest against the dictatorial Somoza regime is under way. The call to the people of the country was made by the Sandino National Liberation Front. The call was broadcast in the course of a daring operation of guerrillas, who captured the "Radio Mundial" station in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, and held it for a time. The situation in Nicaragua is extremely tense. The national strike pressing for the overthrow of the dictatorial regime is in its 14th day in the country. It is held at the call of the broad opposition front. A number of areas are sites of bitter clashes of punitive troops with guerrillas and the population. Despite bloody repressions, unleashed by the dictator's National Guards, directed by instructors from the United States, Somoza is unable to break the strikers' will.

GEORGIAN DISSIDENT RTSKHILADZE SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS' EXILE

LD071244Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1013 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, 7 September--The republic paper of Soviet Georgia today published a report that the Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court has examined in open court session the criminal case charging V. Rtskhiladze with carrying out a state crime.

The court established that Rtskhiladze, along with Gamskhurdiya and Kostava, who were sentenced in May, had systematically carried out anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. It established that personally and along with his fellow thinkers, he had prepared, duplicated and distributed, as well as kept with the aim of distributing, literature containing slanderous inventions, discrediting the Soviet state and social system and calling for struggle against it.

The accused Rtskhiladze, the paper writes, fully admitted that he was guilty of the charges brought against him. He expressed his repentence and condemned his criminal activity--his own and that of his fellow thinkers.

In his last word Rtskhiladze called himself a "man who had gone down a path of great and profound mistakes." "I publicly condemn my shameful past. Now I look with hope into the future. My position today is to be useful to our society," he said.

The court sentence notes that for the crime he committed the accused deserves the maximum punishment provided for in the relevant article of the Georgian SSR criminal code. But, taking into account the complete admission and the candid repentence of the accused, the court sentenced him to only 2.5 years of deprivation of freedom with subsequent exile for 2 years. In addition, the court thought it possible to count the remaining period of deprivation of freedom as conditional for a test period of 3 years. So the punishment providing for deprivation of freedom for the accused Rtskhiladze will not be applied.

BRIEFS

ZNANIYE SOCIETY PRESIDIUM SESSION--The progress made in disseminating the materials of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the society's organizations to intensify lecturing propaganda in the countryside were discussed recently at an expanded Board presidium session of the Ukrainian Znaniye Society. Its participants listened to and discussed a report delivered by Kuzmenko, Presidium chairman of the southern branch of the VASKhNIL. The session was addressed by Lyashko, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and board chairman of the Znaniye Society. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU]

HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL IN KIEV--The higher party school under the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has become a real foundry for training party, administrative, Komsomol and journalist cadres in the Ukraine. Nearly 500 students, half of them freshmen, have begun the present school year with new curricula and schedules in line with the CPSU Central Committee decision on measures to improve the training of party and administrative cadres in republic-level and interoblast higher party schools. On 1 September a ceremony was held in the higher party school under the Ukrainian CP Central Committee to mark the beginning of the new school year. The ceremony was addressed by Borisenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 2 Sep 78 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY WORKERS DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD060847Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] In the next 10 years oil and gas, above all Tyumen oil and gas, will retain the decisive role in providing the country with fuel and electricity. Since the beginning of the year the national economy has acquired more than 800,000 tons of oil and approximately 6 billion cubic meters of gas above the plan.

A ceremonial meeting devoted to All-Union Oil and Gas Industry Workers Day was held in Moscow 1 September. Leaders in the socialist competition--fieldworkers and processors of raw materials, drillers and geologists, builders of oil and gas industry enterprises--and representatives of the capital's public gathered in the State Central Concern Hall.

In the presidium were V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and production innovators.

The report was delivered by S.A. Cruczhev, gas industry minister.

BRIEFS

POPULARIZATION OF SHCHEKINO METHOD--The motorship Nina Bagaydak, the first ship in the Far Eastern Steamship Company [FESCO] to operate in accordance with the Shchekino method, has departed for Zelenyy Cape. Presently nearly all FESCO ships are operating in accordance with this method. As a result, considerable material resources have been saved, labor productivity has increased by more than 10 percent, and the sailors' income has risen. Due to the adoption of the Shchekino method 1,200 people were released, permitting the establishment of 15 operational substitute crews to insure normal vacations for regular crews, and the appointment of crews to more than half of the new ships that have arrived in Vladivostok in recent years. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW]

NEW GEORGIAN TANKER--The new Georgian shipping line tanker, the Kherson, has left Batumi on its first voyage for France. The ship was built at Kherson and named in honor of the town's 200th anniversary. The banker is the last word in our country's shipbuilding technology. It is equipped with the latest electro-radio navigational instruments to insure a safe voyage in any type of weather. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 7 SEP

LD080516 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 7 September reports that in Kazakhstan early grain crops have been cut on 20 million hectares. In Omskaya Oblast, grain crops have been cut on more than 1.5 million hectares, 1/3 of the harvest area. In Altayskiy Kray, grain crops have been cut on 3.5 million hectares and threshed on 2 million hectares. In Novosibirskaya Oblast, grain crops have been cut on 1 million hectares and 50 percent of that has been threshed.

At 0830 GMT the station reports that in the Kazakh virgin lands the harvest is in full swing; grain crops have been cut on about 14 million hectares. In Kurskaya Oblast, the harvesting of sugar beets has started in all rayons. The crop covers some 200,00 hectares.

Winter wheat sowing has begun in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, the station says at 0900 GMT. Farm workers harvested an average yield of 33 quintals per hectare this year from all areas sown and are now doing everything they can to make this the norm.

At 1245 GMT the station carries a harvest review by the chief agronomist of the Main Directorate of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. In the review the agronomist says that during the last week most of the regions involved in cutting had good conditions for their work. Over the past week grain has been threshed on more than 13 million hectares. Harvesting was conducted at a good pace in the Volga Region. The south Urals, West Siberia and north Kazakhstan, he says. The earlier lag in the threshing of grain, compared with last year, has been reduced from 14 million to 10 million hectares. The harvesting work has been practically completed in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the lower Volga Region and the Central-Chernozem Zone. Over the country as a whole the volume of harvesting work is still great. Mass harvesting of grain crops is continuing in the eastern regions of the country. The agronomist says that the area sown to grain crops in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals now comprises 4 million hectares and here only a little more than 40 percent has been cut. Altayskiy Kray, Pavlodarskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Orenburgskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts are harvesting at good rates. In the fall grain crops are to be sown on 41.7 million hectares for the 1979 harvest. On 4 September the area for winter crops was prepared on more than 33.5 million hectares. Sowing has been carried out on more than 10 million hectares, the agronomist says.

At 1445 GMT the station reports that in Tyumenskaya Oblast 100,000 tons of grain crops have reached storage points so far; operations are being hampered by frequent rain. In Tuvinskaya, 25 percent of the area sown to grain crops has been reaped and threshed. About 40 comprehensive mechanized detachments are at work in the fields. In Kirgizia, selective harvesting of sugar beets has begun. The crop extends over 40,00 hectares of irrigated land in the republic.

At 2330 GMT the station says that in Uralskaya Oblast harvesting combines have left the fields. Grain crops have been cut and threshed on more than 1.5 million hectares.

CSA REPORTS ON CUTTING OF GRASSES, HAY PROCUREMENT

LD071734Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, sown and natural grasses had been cut for this year's first crop in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes on 73.6 million hectares by 4 September.

The total amount of hay procured in the country stands at 48.5 million tons. Plans for delivery of this crop have been exceeded in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, while planned tasks have nearly been fulfilled in Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia.

ASTAKHOV REPORTS ON WINTER SOWING, HARVEST

LD071537Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Semen Astakhov report]

[Summary] According to the latest CSA bulletin, grain and leguminous crops have been cut in the country on over 93 million hectares. About 84 percent of this has been threshed. The harvest lag, compared with 1977, is being reduced. Experts of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are confident that the harvest rate will pick up in the next few days.

Now, how are things in north Kazakhstan? At present over 100,000 harvesting combines are engaged in the harvest. During the past 24 hours they have cut wheat on more than 500,000 hectares and threshed another 500,000 hectares. Machine operators are now reaping grain crops on the 20 millionth hectare. Threshing has reached the 15 millionth hectare. A reminder: The area sown to grain crops in Kazakhstan was 25 million hectares.

At the same time, farmers of the republic are plowing for fallows and sowing winter crops. This autumn 2 million hectares in the republic will be sown with winter wheat.

The plowing for fallows is proceeding rather slowly. Only 2 million hectares have been completed by now out of the 18.5 million hectares planned. Thus, not much has been done in this respect, even less than at this time last year. This is probably because of the shortage of machine operators. Many tractor drivers have assumed the roles of combine operators and truck drivers to speed up the pace of the harvest. This is a temporary measure and soon more attention will be given to autumn plowing.

The harvest work in the Volga Region is drawing to an end. According to the CSA release, by 4 September grain crops in Saratovskaya Oblast were cut on 95 percent of the acreage sown. The harvest will be over in a few days. Farms are now lifting sugar beets and fathering millet. Farms have already sown winter rye--over 200,000 hectares. In general, sowing of winter crops has been completed.

And now some news from Ivanovskaya Oblast. Because some crops matured late, farmers must cope with many things at the same time--reaping, haymaking, potato lifting. In addition, the weather is not helping matters. It is raining continuously and a cold spell has suddenly descended.

Nonetheless, farmers and party organizations are doing everything possible to overcome the difficult conditions. By now farms of the oblast have fulfilled the winter sowing plan by 48 percent.

"In the country as a whole, nearly 10 million hectares have been sown with winter crops, much less than at this time last year."

SOVIET 'INTERNATIONAL' COSMONAUT TRAINING CENTER HAILED

LD050155Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2113 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 September, TASS-"Zvezdnyy has become an international center for training cosmonauts," says Lt Gen of Aviation Georgiy Beregovoy.

The head of the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center writes today in PRAVDA: "This is not just a new role, one by no means easy to master if only because it is unique. The Communist Party has raised us as internationalists. Internationalism is our ideology and system of everyday life. The activities of our center, as is known, are determined by concrete and highly complex practical tasks. More and more, these tasks are being solved on the basis of cooperation with the other socialist countries. We are not only carrying out a program of experiments and research into orbit, but are also experiencing there a bit of the socialist way of life."

General Beregovoy, who made a spaceflight in 1968, recalls that the overall training of Soviet cosmonauts for a flight takes as a rule, about 2 years. The instruction period for the research cosmonauts from the socialist countries is roughly the same. "Since during the flight they have less to do with controlling the craft and station, however, we try to give them time for more thorough, detailed experimental work on a scientific program prepared by scientists of the fraternal countries," he says.

The three international expeditions, like the plans for future flights by cosmonauts from Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Cuba and Romania show that the lines of scientific research selected by different countries generally coincide, writes Gen Beregovoy. He names two of the most popular fields of work. The first comprises everything connected with observing earth from orbit. The second consists of technological experiments.

'FORCE 5' EARTHQUAKE IN ASHKHABAD CAUSES NO DAMAGE

LD071536Y Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ashkhabad, September 7, TASS--An earthquake, force 5, took place in Ashkhabad and its suburbs (Central Asia) at 12 hours Moscow time today. Its epicentre was approximately 20 kilometres to the northeast of this city. No destruction was caused.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

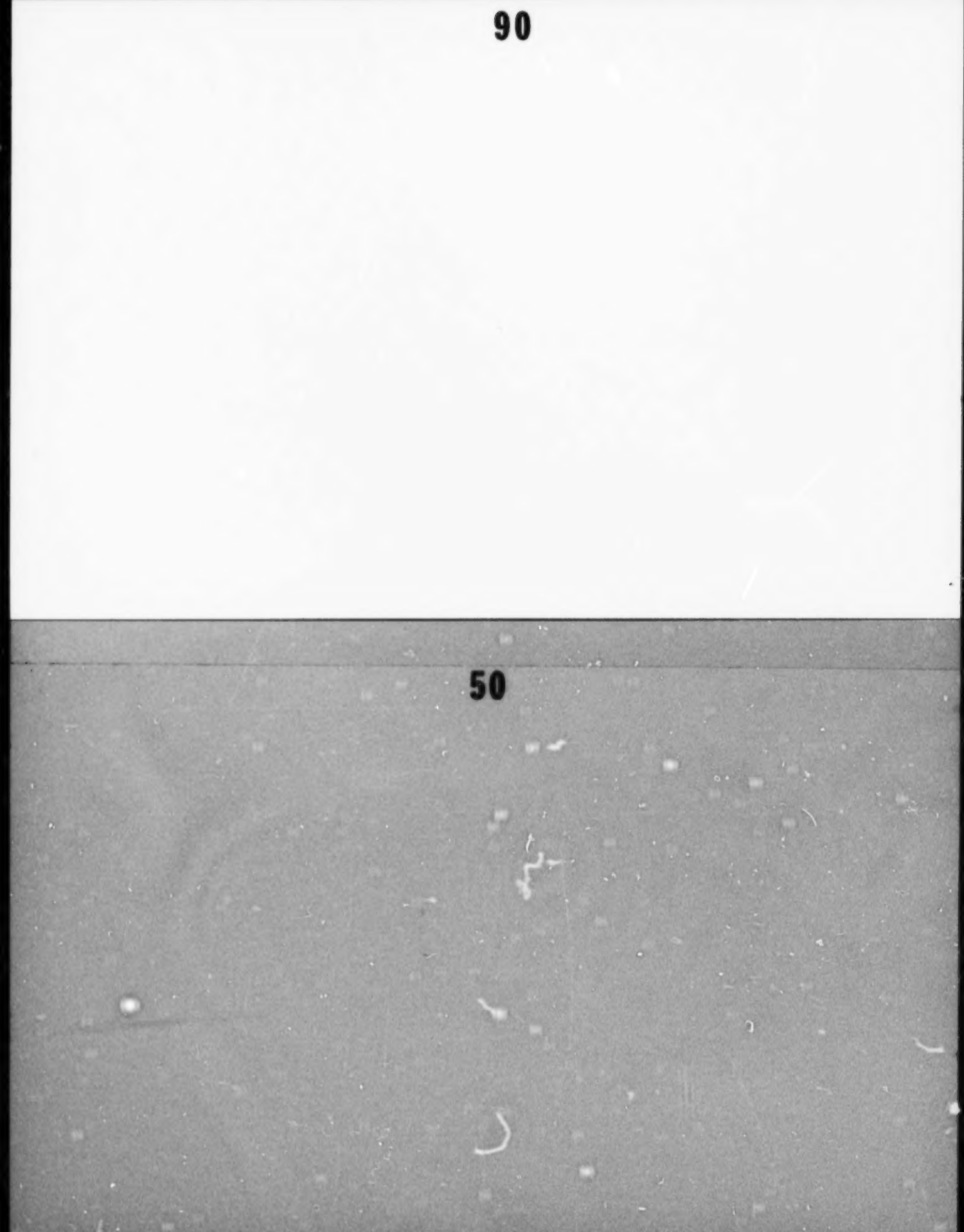
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


90
50